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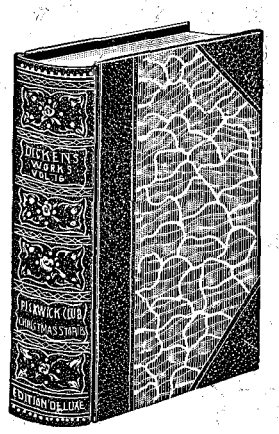

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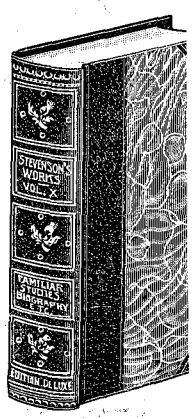

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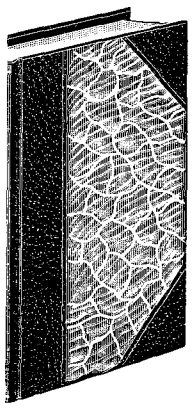

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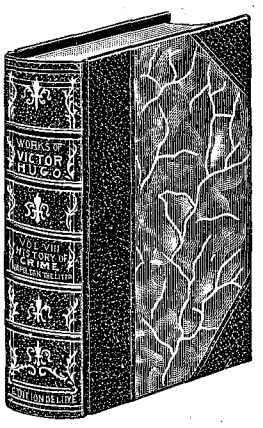

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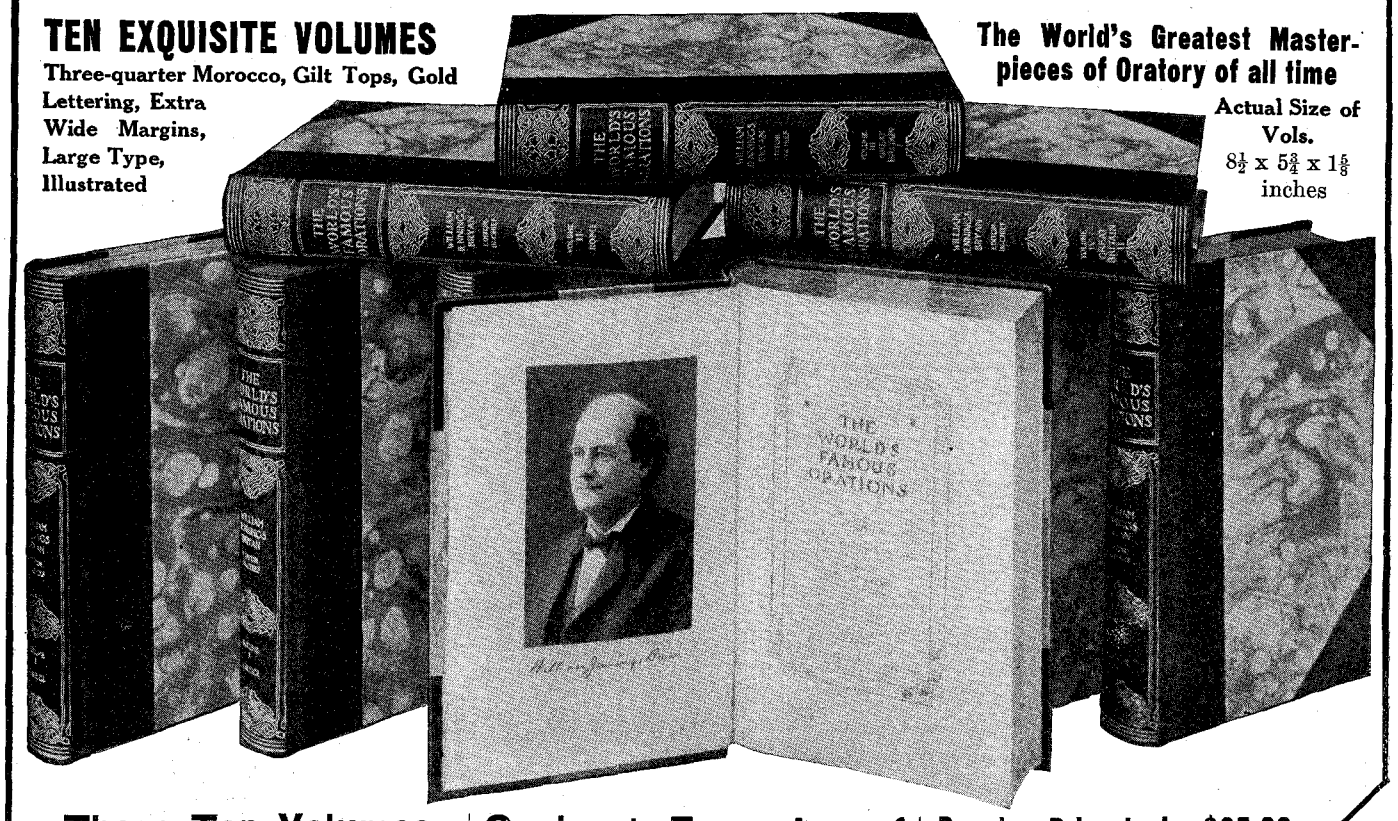

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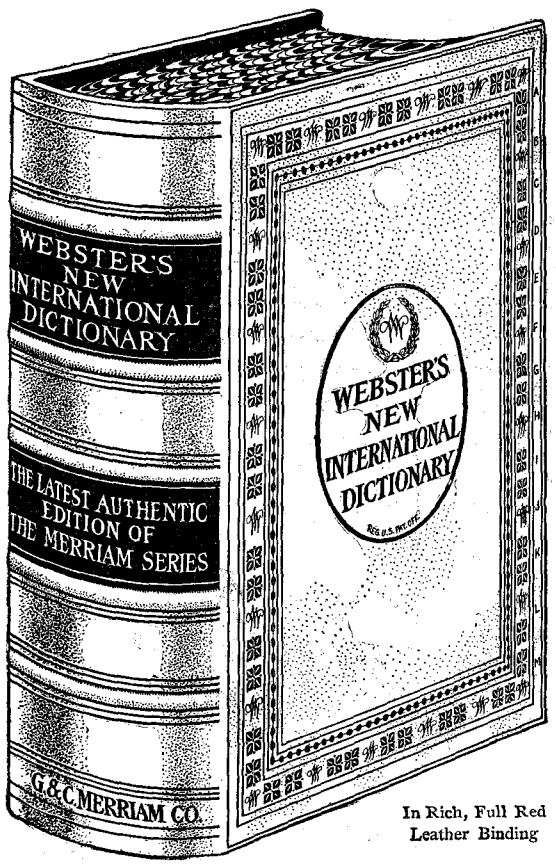
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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres.; Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

ROOSEVELT'S RETURN

"WHY, YOUR career is only beginning," declared the High Commissioner of Australia, greeting Theodore Roosevelt in London a few days ago on the eve of our ex-President's return from his self-appointed exile. Mingled with the enthusiasm of welcome with which the press acclaim his home-coming is a persistent curiosity as to what this career is to be. What are the future activities, many of his fellow citizens are asking, which will add a worthy superstructure to the noble edifice of achievement and popularity he has already built? The guesses which have found their way into print range all the way from that of Mr. James S. Barkus—or "Barkis"?—who is willing that he should become ruler of the federated nations of the world in 1920, to that of the smallest university which has laid its presidency hopefully at his feet. It has also been suggested that he be made President of the United States for life. Among other gifts that newspaper rumor has held out to him are the Republican Presidential nomination in 1912, the Democratic nomination, the Speakership of the House, a seat in the Senate, the leadership of the "insurgents," the leadership of the "regulars," and the proud position of "boss" of the Republican party in New York.

MEETING AN OLD FRIEND AT CAMBRIDGE.

"The greatest mystery, the most interesting topic in politics just now is—what will Roosevelt do?" says the Colorado Springs *Gazette* (Rep.), which is convinced that "he can make or complete the unmaking of the Taft Administration by a word." "Never before in the history of America," continues the same paper, "has a private citizen possest the power which Mr. Roosevelt now holds." And it will be recalled that he had scarcely emerged from the jungle before many of our editorial pages were displaying statements such as the following which we quote from the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.):

"If a President of the United States were to be elected next fall, Roosevelt could have, for the asking, the nomination of either of the old parties. And more—he could be a candidate on a lone ticket with himself as the platform and defeat the candidates of all the other parties."

Then came his triumphal progress through Europe, one of the most remarkable journeys of history, during which kings and peoples vied with one another in showering upon him honors which never before to so conspicuous an extent had fallen to the lot of a private citizen. From Naples to London, the rulers welcomed him as a brother and the people hailed him as the promoter of international peace, the champion of human fraternity and solidarity. In effect, declares the New York *Outlook's* European correspondent, his tour has been "a missionary journey in behalf of political and social morality." Everywhere crowds of people lined the streets eager to catch a glimpse of him and to cheer him as he passed. Europe's attitude, said some captious observers, is only explicable as indicating a widespread conviction that Mr. Roosevelt is destined to be again President of the United States. He is Europe's nominee for a third term. It was this aspect of affairs which moved Colonel Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), to utter his famous warning. Noting with admiration and alarm that his fellow-Colonel was looming to ever larger proportions before the awed gaze of his own country as well as of Europe, he admonished us that Mr. Roosevelt's return to power in 1912 "could only mean the end of our representative government of constitutional checks and

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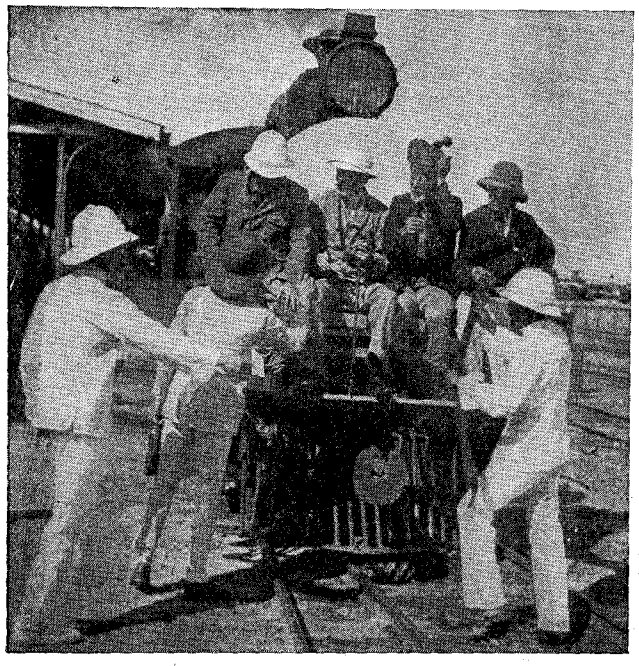

MR. ROOSEVELT ABOUT TO ENTER THE JUNGLE.

THE RETURN TO CIVILIZATION—IN CAIRO.

balances." This drew from another Democratic paper, the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, the following indignant protest:

"Colonel Roosevelt entertains no designs against the Republic. He would not pull one tail feather out of the bird of liberty. . . .

"Colonel Roosevelt's future, in whatever line of endeavor it may be, will be useful to the American people. The Republicans may ask him to draw their elephant out of the ditch in 1912.

"If the Republicans feel that they do not need him, the Democrats may select him as a jockey for their mule in the fall race that will take place on a certain day in November, in 1912. Stranger things have happened in the history of American politics. Stranger things are happening every day in American politics."

Some papers, on the other hand, are recalling, with various emotions, a statement attributed to Mr. Roosevelt by an intimate friend just before the start of the African expedition. He is quoted as having then said:

"I have no expectation or desire to be a candidate for any office after I return to the United States. I do contemplate two or three years of work at my desk as a writer. I have propositions which, if accepted, will yield me a competence and will make it necessary for me to devote the greater part of my time after my return to literary work."

Even if this correctly reflects his purpose at the time, will he be able to hold to it under the overwhelming pressure which may be brought to bear to force him into public life again? Not long ago Washington dispatches informed us of Mr. Roosevelt's intention, soon after his return, to make a series of political speeches during a triangular swing through the West, Northwest, and South. He will confine himself, we are told by the New York *World's* correspondent, to one "thorough and comprehensive review of pending questions" in each of the twenty-four States through which he will pass. In the meantime, it is said, he has been selected by President Taft to head a new Government commission on international peace. In line with this rumor is the following suggestion in the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*:

"That Theodore Roosevelt should and will head the American delegation to the next Hague Conference, and that there he will be head and front of the movement for the world's peace, is accepted as tho the conference were already called, the members chosen. That out of this third conference will come a final establishment of a permanent tribunal, capable of achieving the cause of universal peace, and that Roosevelt will be the president of that new Federation of the Nations, appears to be the faith of the world."

Another suggestion comes from President Barrett, of the Farmers' Union, who thinks Colonel Roosevelt should head the soon-to-be-revived Commission on Country Life. Says the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.):

"Considering that agriculture is the basis of national prosperity and that problems rising out of it are now the most serious facing the United States, it would be difficult to imagine a service more patriotic than that comprized in directing a crusade designed to this end."

The last of Mr. Roosevelt's four great public addresses in Europe was his Romanes lecture at Oxford on "Biological Analogies in History"—a discourse which moved even the New York *Sun* to remark with unwonted enthusiasm: "No one can read this Oxford address without thinking more highly of Theodore Roosevelt." After following his theme, as the Brooklyn *Eagle* expresses it, through "spaces illimitable, periods incalculable, subjects innumerable," he concluded with some characteristic pronouncements on the duty owed by one nation to another. To quote a brief passage from this conclusion:

"I hold that the laws of morality which should govern individuals in their dealings one with the other are just as binding concerning nations in their dealings one with the other. The application of the moral law must be different in the two cases, because in one case it has, and in the other it has not, the sanction of a civil law with force behind it. The individual can depend for his rights upon the courts, which themselves derive their force from the police power of the State. The nation can depend upon nothing of the kind; and therefore, as things are now, it is the highest duty of the most advanced and freest peoples to keep themselves in such a state of readiness as to forbid to any barbarism or despotism the hope of arresting the progress of the world by striking down the nations that lead in that progress. It would be foolish indeed to pay heed to the unwise persons who desire disarmament to be begun by the very peoples who, of all others, should not be left helpless before any possible foe. . . . . .

"The foreign policy of a great and self-respecting country should be conducted on exactly the same plane of honor, of insistence upon one's own rights and of respect for the rights of others, as when a brave and honorable man is dealing with his fellows. Permit me to support this statement out of my own experience. For nearly eight years I was the head of a great nation and charged especially with the conduct of its foreign policy; and during those years I took no action with reference to any other people on the face of the earth that I would not have felt justified in taking as an individual in dealing with other individuals."

The ceremony of conferring upon Mr. Roosevelt the Oxford

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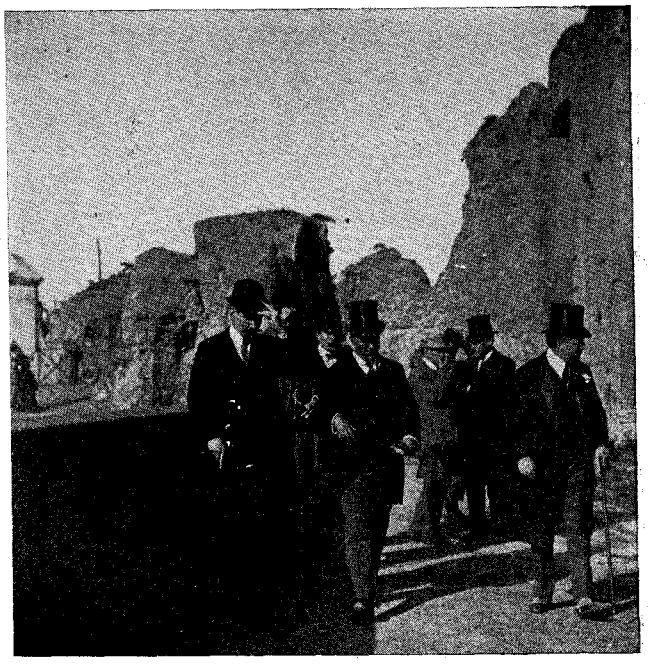
ARRIVING IN NAPLES.



A STROLL NEAR ROME.

D.C.L.—the last of the many honorary degrees captured by the Colonel from the universities of Europe—was an interesting mixture of impressive ritual and erudite banter. As he came forward Lord Curzon, Chancellor of the University, proclaimed in Latin hexameters:

"Behold, vice-chancellor, the promised wight
Before whose coming comets turned to flight
And all the startled mouths of sevenfold Nile took fright."

Still speaking in Latin, Lord Curzon hailed him as "most strenuous of men," compared him with Lincoln and Ulysses, and predicted that "still a third time, most auspicious of numbers! he may be called to take the reins of government."

Mr. William Randolph Hearst, however, is convinced that Roosevelt "will never again hold an important office in the United States," and he attributes Europe's contrary opinion on this point entirely to the activities of a mysterious body which he refers to as "Roosevelt's literary bureau." In a dispatch from Paris to the New York *World* Mr. Hearst says:

"We have often gone out to see this particular reed shaken by the wind. We have come back amused, if not edified. We are familiar with Roosevelt's whole skyrocket career from Police Commissioner to President, and down again. We know the facts of his promenade up Kettle Hill—not San Juan Hill. We know how he was rescued from a ridiculous if not a perilous position by the negro troops. We know how he afterward repaid these negro troops by maligning them in his book. We know his own description of his one heroic exploit of shooting a Spaniard in the back.

"We know, too, that when Roosevelt came home and ran for Governor as a 'war hero' he was elected by the narrowest margin given a Republican candidate in New York State in many years. We know that even so, Odell has been heard to say that he purloined the election for Roosevelt and that Roosevelt was aware of it.

"We know that Roosevelt was first made President by the death of McKinley and was then reelected through the nomination by the Democrats of Judge Parker, admittedly the most unpopular man who ever ran upon the Democratic ticket.

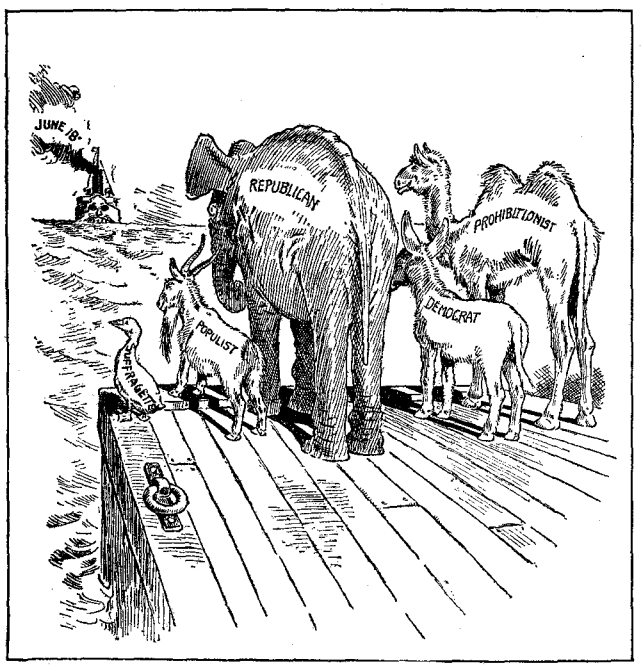
"We know that Roosevelt's second term grew continually in disappointment and ended in disaster; that he found the country at the height of prosperity and after a period of bluster and bravado left it in the depths of adversity."

A scarcely less pessimistic view is exprest by a Mr. J. A. Walgren in the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.). While admitting that during his time in office Mr. Roosevelt "performed many valuable services for the nation," he goes on to say:

"There is not a blockhead or grafter in the land who could exercise the tremendous power of the President for so many years without doing some good. He came to Washington and surrounded himself with a Cabinet of trust lawyers and politicians, not one of whom was an ardent and sincere worker for 'my policies.'

"I served for four years in the Immigration Service and personally know that from Ellis Island to Vancouver it was one continuous net of political drag, incompetency, waste, outrageous treatment, and illegal handling of immigrants, and, on the whole, a preposterous farce. In proof of this did not Secretary Nagel, a man chosen by Taft for his ability and honesty of purpose, find it necessary to clean the Augean stables and discharge and discipline hundreds of incompetent officials whom Roosevelt had blanketed under civil service without any examination after having been placed on the payrolls temporarily solely on account of pull?

"Roosevelt did not hesitate to apply the steam-roller methods to name his successor, the greatest offense ever committed against the Constitution. Will he hesitate to take that for which he has been playing ever since he left our midst to dictate to the human race in general a bit while he was waiting? 'Bully!'"



THE GREAT HUNTER'S GREETING MUST BE NON-PARTISAN.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

This statement, thinks the Salt Lake *Tribune*, "sizes the matter up pretty well." Such expressions of opinion as these,

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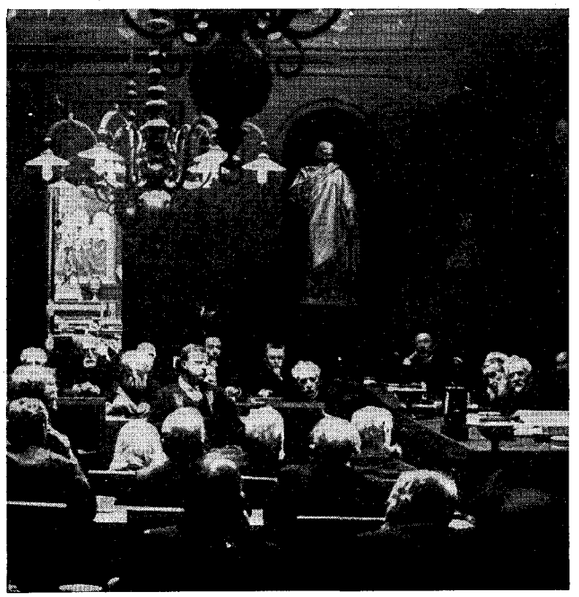

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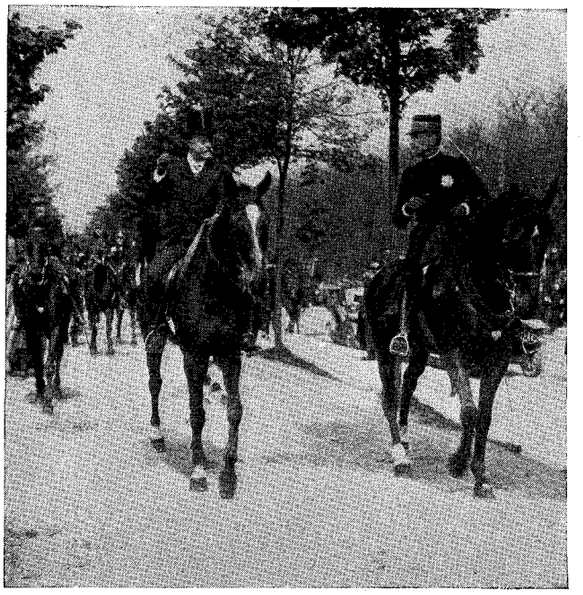

RIDING TO A REVIEW OF FRENCH TROOPS NEAR PARIS.

however, are at this moment conspicuous by their rarity, and seem drowned in the general welcoming chorus of admiration and good-will.

SOCIALISM AS A REPUBLICAN ISSUE

"HERE UNDER the oaks, July 6, 1854, was born the Republican party. Destined in the throes of civil strife to abolish slavery, vindicate democracy, and perpetuate the Union." At the unveiling in Jackson, Mich., of a tablet bearing this inscription, President Taft took upon himself to add to the threefold destiny thereon ascribed to the Republican party a fourth duty—to meet and solve the problem of Socialism, "that problem than which we have had no greater in the history of the country." The Presidential conviction that Socialism is to be the next great issue to confront the American people is received with unsurprized and respectful attention by the press. Some papers agree with Mr. Taft, some ask him if he is not taking the Socialist outlook just a bit too seriously. Others, like the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), look upon his warning as a "balloon" sent up "to divert public attention from important and pressing questions of legislation to the alleged dangers of Socialism." Why, asks *The Record*, should he go out of his way to give Socialism this gratuitous advertisement? But the President's further statement that the Republican party may safely be trusted to handle this great problem has provoked a great sharpening of pencils in Democratic sanctums.

In his speech Mr. Taft told his hearers how effectively and skilfully and energetically his party had saved the nation on every occasion up to the present. Then he went on to say:

"For the future I shall say nothing, because you would say I was making a political speech. All I can say is that the issue that is being framed, as it seems to me, is the issue with respect to the institution of private property. There are those who charge to that institution the corporate abuses, the greed, and the corruption that grew out of these abuses, the unequal distribution of property, the poverty of some, and the undue wealth of others, and therefore say: 'We will have none of it, and we must have a new rule of distribution, that for want of a better name we shall call Socialism. . . . . .

"Now, my friends, that presents a great and difficult problem, that I am quite willing to admit we have not yet solved, and the question which the country will have to determine, after all, is which party it is which has heretofore shown sufficient skill and effectiveness in dealing with great issues, which party can be trusted to solve that problem, than which we have had no greater in the history of the country."

"Upon what evidence," queries the New York *World* (Dem.), does Mr. Taft "ground his belief that the Republican party as now organized can be trusted to solve that problem?" And it further asks: "If the Socialist vote has increased over 1,000 per cent. during thirteen years of uninterrupted Republican Administration, what would be the result of another thirteen years of Republican Administration?" This point of view is as strongly emphasized by the Democratic press of the South, the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, the Columbia *State*, the Charleston *News and Courier*, and the Savannah *News* all arguing that the Republican party with its protective tariff is the "true father of Socialism." And Mr. Taft is simply "trying to disown the child," adds *The Times-Dispatch*.

There are also certain observers who opine that the party in power has some things to attend to that are far more pressing than the warding off of this future "menace" to our institutions. It need not fear the Socialists without, "so much as the Bourbon, stand-pat, do-nothing element within its ranks," says the St. Albans *Messenger* (Rep.). "The practical Socialist of the time," according to the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), "is the Ultimate Consumer, who finds expenses rising and income stationary." The Republican party has lost public confidence because of the "iniquities" in the Payne-Aldrich Tariff, declares the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), "it can regain its position and 'vindicate democracy' only by a fair and just revision of the tariff."

Among the many Republican papers which fully agree with the President, as to the importance of this issue, we find the Detroit *Journal* calling attention to his "clear-sightedness." The Socialist leaders "are well worth watching at all times," asserts the New York *Tribune*, and the independent Washington *Star* is of like mind—the President's warning "is not overdrawn and comes none too soon." *The Star* goes on to say:

"What recently occurred in Milwaukee may occur elsewhere. Socialism as at present expounded is attractive to the immature, the restless and the disappointed. Every exposure of graft in office is laid at the door of what is called the 'old system,' and an argument follows that 'the new system'—Socialism—would cure the evil. Isms relating to politics command almost as ready a hearing as those relating to religion."

A Socialist reply to the President's speech is made by Mr. Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee, one of the most active leaders of his party. The New York *American* quotes him as follows:

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IN HOLLAND, AMONG THE TULIPS.

THE FAUNAL NATURALIST IN COPENHAGEN.

"I agree with Mr. Taft's view of the imminence of the question. However, I doubt the ability of the Republican party to solve this problem. Every great corporation in the country knows it has a friend in the Republican party. Every trust knows it can trust the Republican party. Of course, I know that trusts are non-partizan. They would as soon deal with the Democratic party or your Tammany Hall, but, as I have said before, the Democratic party is weak, ineffective. Still the trusts know they have nothing to fear from the Democrats. The fact, then, remains that the Republican party is the favorite organization of capital."

THE RAILROAD TRUCE

WHEN THE rumblings of war between railroads and shippers over the question of advancing freight rates were most ominous President Taft made a dramatic entrance upon the scene and negotiated a truce which some newspaper commentators regard as to all intents and purposes a permanent peace. A few, however, regard the incident with distrust, while others, altho praising the Administration's motive, remark that whether or not the President has won a victory depends to a large degree upon the terms of the new Railroad Law. When Mr. Taft sprang into the lists armed with an injunction against the proposed rate-increases and a suit to dissolve the Western Trunk Line Committee as a combination in violation of the Sherman Law, he might readily have been mistaken for an active ally of the shippers rather than a non-partizan mediator. Another rôle became apparent, however, when he threw down his weapons to receive from the railroads a promise to suspend hostilities until after the passage of the Railroad Law, or the adjournment of Congress. In a statement issued from the White House it was explained that "the purpose of the suit was to prevent the proposed rate increases (which, under the existing law, could not be investigated at all until after they had become effective) so as to preserve the status until the new statute could be passed and the Commission should have the power to investigate rate advances as soon as announced and before becoming effective." Therefore when the railroads agreed to withdraw their proposed increases for the time being, and to submit to the determination of the Interstate Commerce Commission the reasonableness of all future increases, the President felt that his purpose had been accomplished.

"COME, LITTLE BOY, AND TAKE YOUR MEDICINE."
—Flohri in *Judge*.

"Washington, not Wall Street, is still the capital," exclaims the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.); while the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) rejoices in what it believes to be "not merely a truce, but an enduring peace." *The Ledger* goes on to say:

"It is not too much to hope that it marks the beginning at least of the disappearance of the railroad question from politics, since it points to the permanent establishment of a judicial policy, which only the most reckless will have the hardihood to disturb. While under this settlement the revival of business must still be slow and cautious yet the relief is so great and the sense of ultimate security under law is so important that the whole outlook has suddenly changed from doubt and despair to hope and cheerfulness."

However unusual or informal the method, remarks the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.), "justice was done and the public interest served." "Nothing that President Taft has done," declares the Washington *Post* (Ind.), "has more conspicuously demonstrated his ability to accomplish big things in a big way." The incident, thinks the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* (Rep.), gives the lie to the theory that the President is reactionary. "Colonel Roosevelt in his most vigorous days," we are assured, "never exercised his powers of office to quite the length Mr. Taft has in this case." He has

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WITH THE CROWN PRINCE IN STOCKHOLM.

DRIVING WITH THE KING OF NORWAY IN CHRISTIANIA.

"given proof of his strength," says the South Bend *Tribune* (Rep.), while the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.) adds its testimony that he "has served the commerce of the country faithfully and well." He has won, declares the New York *Press* (Rep.), a "tremendous victory for the shippers and consumers of the United States." *The Press* goes on to explain, however, that this is still chiefly a victory of principle. To quote:

"The real benefits that they are to gain from the railroad recognition that the people have their rights, which is the whole concession given by the railroad managers, will not make the public swallow the bunco that the railroads have already surrendered something valuable in fact as well as in principle to the shippers. To get relief from the oppressive tax laid upon them by the unlawfully combined railroads the people will insist on putting teeth into the Interstate Commerce Law and will force a general revision of all the tariffs of all the common carriers, a revision based on the actual investments of capital in the public highways."

The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) thinks that the President's firm attitude has averted a commercial controversy whose consequences would have been "more serious than is generally believed." *The American* goes on to say:

"There may be, and doubtless is, some justification for an increase in freight rates. The companies have been forced to raise the wages of their employees in all departments, the cost of equipment and material has gone up and large expenditures are contemplated for extensive improvements. The public realizes this, and shippers know it, and a reasonable increase would be generally acquiesced in without question. But it was the method adopted and the time chosen that aroused resentment on the part of the shippers and stirred the Government to decisive action.

"Railroad officials are disposed to complain that public feeling is against them. Possibly, if they showed a disposition to take the public into their confidence instead of springing *coups*, there would be an entirely different public sentiment."

Among the skeptics regarding the President's *coup* are the Hartford *Times* (Ind.), the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), and the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.). Neither party, says *The Republican*, comes out with flying colors. The railroads, it tells us, "concede pretty nearly everything there was to concede in the matter of rate advances," while of the Government's position it says:

"Its suit, which is to be withdrawn, alleges a conspiracy in restraint of trade under the Antitrust Law on the part of the railroads in making up common rates for competing points. To withdraw the suit is to abandon the one chief ostensible purpose of its institution without any conditions or compensations whatever. The Government is placed in the light of having made a charge of unlawful conspiracy and of having withdrawn it when the evidence of its truth is just as strong as when the charge was entered and the suit instituted. The Government is thus made to appear as condoning an alleged crime on the agreement of the alleged criminal to do something having no relation to the crime.

"This is not a governmental proceeding of manifest dignity. It is too much in resemblance of compounding a felony."

HOW THE INSURGENTS ARE FARING

PECULIAR interest attaches to the results of recent Republican primaries in Pennsylvania, Iowa, and South Dakota because they are generally interpreted as indicating the trend of party sentiment with respect to insurgency. In Pittsburg John Dalzell wins the renomination to the seat in Congress which he has occupied for twenty-three years by a contested majority of 200 in a vote of more than 21,000, and the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.) declares that "these figures mark the passing of the old order." Even Dalzell's campaign manager, on hearing the returns, exclaims that "insurgency at Washington is the cause," and adds "the seat of no Congressman is safe." In South Dakota the progressives carry everything, Governor Vessey winning his renomination in a fiercely contested race against a "regular" opponent. In Iowa, the original seat of insurgency, the result is apparently less decisive, some papers interpreting it as a "stand-pat" victory, others regarding it as another notable gain for insurgency. Thus Governor Carroll, the choice of the "regulars," won his renomination in spite of insurgent opposition led by Senators Cummins and Dolliver. On the other hand, Congressman Hull, a conspicuous Cannonite, lost his Congressional nomination to Judge Prouty, a progressive. The real significance of these Iowa results, says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "is found in the refusal of the Republican voters of that State to divide themselves into two parties instead of remaining as two more or less unstable and variable factions within one party." "It is clear," *The Tribune* goes on to say, "that Senator Cummins's extravagant talk about an 'irrepressible conflict' within the party was not taken any more seriously by level-headed Republicans in Iowa than it has been taken by level-headed Republicans elsewhere."

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AFTER RECEIVING HIS DEGREE IN BERLIN.

WHERE HE TOLD ENGLAND HOW TO GOVERN EGYPT.

It is by emphasizing the fact that the Iowa progressives held all their own territory and gained one new district, that many papers claim an insurgent victory. Among these are the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), the New York *Press* (Rep.), and the Buffalo *Express* (Ind. Rep.). Says the last named:

"Taken in connection with the attitude of Indiana, the narrow escape of Representative Dalzell in Pennsylvania and other similar incidents, the lesson is that progressive sentiment is much too strong a force for Republican leaders to try to beat down."

On the other hand, the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.), the Pittsburg *Sun* (Ind.), the Hartford *Times* (Dem.), and the Boston *Advertiser* (Ind. Rep.) are among those which see in the Iowa results a severe setback to progressive Republicanism. From their point of view, apparently, so slight a gain after so much effort is equivalent to a defeat. The Washington *Times* (Ind.) points out that the regulars will control the next Iowa State convention.

Such internal dissensions as have recently torn the Republican party in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, New York, South Dakota, and Iowa, says the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.), merely go to prove that the party is undergoing a process of evolution. To quote:

"The Republican party is not going to be made over in a hurry in order to meet the personal plans or ambitions of quick-on-the-trigger leaders. Neither is it going to be made over on the pattern any one, or any group, of them has cut out for it. Neither is it going to 'stand pat.'

"It is going to lose some of its old guard soon by death or voluntary retirement. It is going to send to the rear the men who have sought to resist its adjustment to fresh conditions. It is going to pass through a process of evolution—is passing through it now—in which it will take on new and more progressive purposes and yet will retain that spirit of responsibility, that capacity to perform and not merely to agitate, which seems so irritating to the advance insurgent guard. . . . . .

"The Republican masses are at work, penalizing reaction, rebuking humbug, apportioning rewards and punishments. When they are through, the party will be neither what it is now, nor what the insurgents would have it, but something better than either model. Meanwhile, it is clear that both factions of the majority desperately need each other."

"THIS HURTS ME MORE THAN IT DOES YOU."
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

CALIFORNIA'S CRY FOR JAPANESE LABOR

A FEW YEARS ago President Roosevelt had to use all his influence to keep California from passing a series of anti-Japanese laws that might have goaded Japan into war. Diplomats hurried to and fro, and Japan imposed stringent regulations to keep her laborers from coming to a State where they were not wanted. Since then the Japanese population in California has been decreasing. Everything would seem to be going splendidly. Now, however, the California Commissioner of Labor has come out with a 200,000-word document to prove that California needs the Japanese. It appears that the falling off in Japanese immigration has made serious trouble for the fruit-growers, and has resulted in an influx of less desirable and less efficient Hindu laborers. When the anti-Japanese activities of the California legislature had been restrained by advice from Washington, some two years ago, these lawmakers resolved to investigate the matter. Such an investigation, the California papers tell us, was duly authorized and thoroughly carried out. Conditions regarding the em-

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ployment of Japanese on farms and elsewhere were carefully examined by a host of agents. The results have just been made public in the voluminous report issued by Labor Commissioner McKenzie, which is condensed as follows by the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*:

"The Commissioner finds that California requires a large body of unskilled labor which can be shifted from point to point at the harvest seasons. He declares the Japanese have met that requirement . . . and that the cost of white labor practically precludes its employment. Such friction as has arisen in the agricultural sections grows, he thinks, out of the ambition of the Japanese to better their condition, and their shrewdness in driving labor bargains. When the harvests were abundant and labor scarce they have occasionally demanded higher pay—a demand that naturally roused the protest of white employers.

"The Japanese population of California on January 1 last is stated at 41,628, only about 10 per cent. being females. Of the total 65 per cent. were engaged in agricultural pursuits and 15 per cent. in domestic service. . . . The impression is conveyed that Japanese population is decreasing rather than growing, tho the figures cited are not conclusive. It is set forth, for example, that in the years 1906, 1907, and 1908 only 810 Japanese were born within the State, while 1,332 died. For the fifteen months ending January 1, 1910, it is stated that only 836 Japanese entered San Francisco from the home land and Hawaii, while 4,182 departed.

"The principal features of the report are, of course, its practical finding that the continuance of Japanese immigration is necessary to California's agricultural prosperity, and the presentment of the alternative of Hindu immigration to supply the need of cheap labor. It is declared that the Japanese supports himself on 20 per cent. of his earnings, or less, and that his ambition tends to ownership and industrial independence, as does that of the whites."

While Commissioner McKenzie's arguments are considered favorably in the Eastern press, they do not convince all the California newspapers. In San Francisco *The Call* terms his report "a brief for the Japanese coolie," and offers as an ultimate solution of the problem, not wholesale importation of Oriental labor, but a "readjustment that will cut up the great ranches into small tracts, owned and worked intensively by white men." *The Chronicle* makes the same suggestion. Perhaps, it says, "if we are to carry on fruit- and beet-growing by units of 100 acres up," then such laborers as the Japanese must be employed. But the real remedy is the subdivision of the farms—

"For the owners of the great ranches can not, as they expect, continue. They will have to sell to somebody. The boss or padrone system will drive them out. The bosses contract at prices which make the cost of the products prohibitive, and then when the farmers are in a kink the men will strike for still higher wages. In the end the land goes to the Japs, who, for themselves, will work sixteen hours a day—and skin the land. The Japs are utterly undependable and the Hindus are worse. If we were going to have Oriental labor at all, the only proper course would be to repeal the Chinese Exclusion Act, and exclude the Japanese and Hindus. We should then, at least, have Oriental labor which would keep its contracts. But we want no Oriental labor. Subdivide the ranches. And if lack of transient labor compels that, it is a good thing for the State."

The San Diego *Union*, published in the southern part of the State, declines to believe that California's great agricultural industries are likely to "come to a halt unless the Asiatic coolie supplants the white worker in them":

"But even assuming that high prosperity of these industries can be obtained only by operating them with cheap, servile labor from the Orient, California can not afford to buy prosperity for a comparatively few persons by sacrificing the many. No amount of profit from orchard and vineyard could compensate the State as a whole for becoming an Asiaticized commonwealth. The Orientals who are already here have lowered standards of morals as well as those of wages. And when it is sought to give a larger field to Asiatic labor in this State, a clear-cut issue of avarice against Americanism is raised."

THE ROUGH RIDER AND THE ROUGH WRITERS

THE Fourth of July is insanely jealous of June 18.—*Washington Post.*

WHY not make the Colonel international chief of police?—*Washington Post.*

AND there is no doubt that Colonel Roosevelt will be just as frank with this country as he was with England.—*Chicago Post.*

ROOSEVELT has dined with the editor of *Punch*. We hope to see an improvement in that paper now.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE anti-Roosevelt exchange editor will find some very choice clippings in the Egyptian papers just now.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

"RUSSIA was never more peaceful," says a St. Petersburg correspondent. T. R. didn't get to Russia this trip.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

IN June more than 17,500 Americans will go abroad, but they won't make half as much noise as Colonel Teddy coming home.—*Boston Globe.*

JOHN BULL may be annoyed, but it is a safe bet that he will profit by the advice of Uncle Teddy and do better next time.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

THE diplomat who said that language was given us to conceal our thoughts should have lived to meet Colonel Roosevelt.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

ONE of the remarkable things revealed by Mr. Roosevelt's tour is the amount of enthusiasm that can exist when there is no baseball game.—*Washington Star.*

IT must weigh pretty heavily on our conscientious ex-President to think that he's got to come home before entirely completing the reformation of Europe.—*Ohio State Journal.*

WHEN Mr. Roosevelt opined that papers ought to speak softly about the affairs of other nations, he had in mind the newspapers rather than any manuscript bulging his own pocket.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

IF the chairman of that proposed international court of arbitration is to be Theodore Roosevelt, it will scarcely be necessary to indulge in any speculation regarding the names of the other members.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

"MR. GLADSTONE stumped constituencies; Mr. Roosevelt stumps whole nations," says an Englishman, cleverly enough. Nothing ever stumps Mr. Roosevelt, however.—*Washington Herald.*

THERE is enough left of Mr. Roosevelt's popularity to elect him to any office in America if he does not delay too long. From being a first choice he has become a final resort.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

SUFFICIENT unto the Colonel's return is the rapture thereof.—*Washington Post.*

No need to give T. R. the freedom of any city. He just takes it—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

THE ocean cable companies will feel the difference when T. R. gets home.—*Cleveland Leader.*

COLONEL ROOSEVELT must think he is mother-in-law to the human race.—*Chicago Daily News.*

MR. ROOSEVELT does not talk as if he intended to go back to Egypt soon.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

KNOWING the Colonel as he does, Mr. Loeb decides to let those trunks severely alone.—*Boston Transcript.*

IT will be pretty lonesome in Europe after Mr. Roosevelt gets back to Oyster Bay.—*Philadelphia Record.*

EGYPT would like to add Colonel Roosevelt to its superior collection of mummies.—*Chicago Daily News.*

NEVER mind, Mr. Taft. When you are an ex-President you can be a celebrity yourself.—*Chicago Daily News.*

MR. ROOSEVELT seems to know everything that everybody else knows.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

LONDON will be in a frame of mind to join heartily in New York's welcome home to the Colonel.—*New York World.*

WE assume that, since the visit of the world-famous spelling simplifier, Haakon VII. writes it "Hakon 7."—*Albany Argus.*

IF Congress had treated T. R. as it has treated Taft—well, Congress wouldn't dare treat T. R. that way, that's all.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

"HAS Roosevelt realized his mistake?" asks the Savannah *Press*. We advise the *Press* to ask Mr. Roosevelt, but to do so over a long-distance telephone.—*Dayton News.*

IT may be remarked in passing that Colonel Roosevelt has thus far solved in a satisfactory manner for himself the problem what to do with the ex-Presidents.—*Providence Journal.*

OF course it was somewhat humiliating to British pride to discover that Teddy learned in a few minutes in Egypt what England had not been able to find out in a century.—*Springfield Union.*

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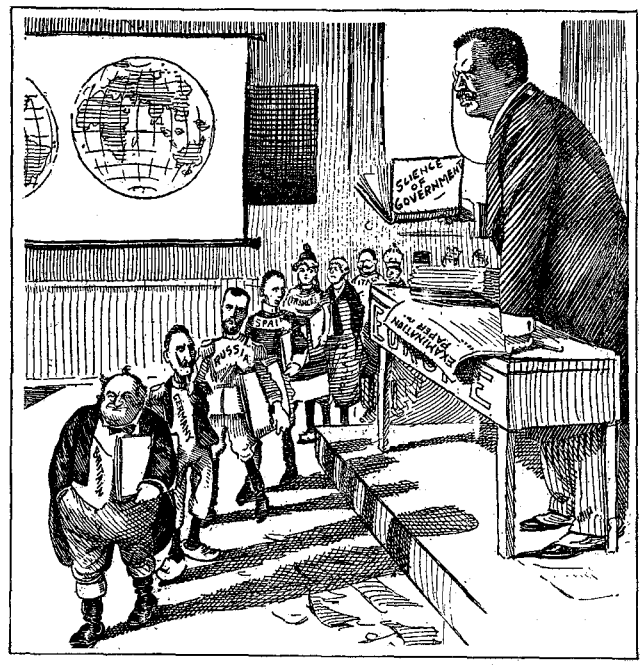
FOREIGN COMMENT

EUROPE ON ROOSEVELT

NEVER SINCE Napoleon dawned on Europe, says a writer in the *Temps* (Paris), has such an impression been produced there as has been made by Theodore Roosevelt. The semiofficial *Koelnische Zeitung* remarks that while Grant, as one of our ex-Presidents, visited and was duly honored at European capitals, no distinguished American has ever produced such a sensation as that which our "Teddy" aroused. "The glory of Halley's comet," shouts the Socialist *Intransigeant* (Paris), "was eclipsed on the landing of Washington's successor." The *Hamburger Nachrichten* speaks of his welcome at Berlin as if he had actually been a brother monarch of the Kaiser, and concludes its appreciative notice by saying:

"It is to be hoped that Mr. Roosevelt will derive from his visit to us the impression that we Germans wish to live in peace and friendship with our kinsmen across the sea. In the name of every German Kaiser William shakes the hand of the American citizen, Theodore Roosevelt."



THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.

EXAMINER ROOSEVELT—"Kindergarten class in Science of Government is now dismissed." —*The Toronto World.*

The British reviews speak more discriminatingly of our ex-President. Sydney Brooks declares in *The English Review* (London) that we have to roll half-a-dozen Englishmen together to make a "Teddy." The big game-hunter Selous, the semi-historian Fichett, the breezy Beresford, the superbly self-confident Curzon, and the remorselessly efficient Kitchener all are combined in Theodore Roosevelt, of whom Mr. Archibald Colquhoun declares in *The Fortnightly Review* (London):

"I find his own countrymen growing dithyrambic over him as a philosopher, a great diplomatist, an ethical teacher, and so forth. But to me he appears as none of these things. Studying his writings and speeches, I find neither deep thought nor special originality of view—their characteristics are courage, honesty, and sincerity, broad-minded common sense, and considerable raciness of expression. If this is philosophy, then many people, like M. Jourdain with prose, talk philosophy without knowing it. Studying his acts, I find very little statecraft, unless it is statecraft to cut Gordian knots with a sword and knock down opposition with a 'Big Stick.'"

More serious and statesmanlike are the remarks made by the editor of *The Westminster Review* (London):

"Mr. Roosevelt is becoming more and more the commanding figure of the English-speaking world, and it is a serious as well as an attractive exercise to speculate upon his future. When he appears in London, what it will concern us to remember is that he is the only living man who would have the least chance of being able to stay an Anglo-American war if some outbreak of passion on the other side of the Atlantic threatened to sweep England and the United States into the worst of conceivable disasters. With permanent peace between the Republic and the British Empire, there is every hope for both branches of the English-speaking stock. Otherwise no dark horoscope that could be drawn would be too gloomy. For several years now we have dwelt in these pages upon the profoundly unsatisfactory state of the Anglo-American problem, and there will be very little chance of an improvement unless Mr. Roosevelt resolutely sets himself to the purpose."

Of his practical powers *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London) observes:

"One of the secrets of his success and of his popularity is that he is a born administrator. He has also had extraordinary experience, not in one but in half a dozen branches of administration, and he has always put in a record amount of work. And he has the born administrator's faculty for getting through a vast amount of work without fuss or hurry, because he is methodical and orderly. Our leaders wait to take their lead from the country—Roosevelt has never feared to lead."

RUSSIA'S REPLY TO FINLAND

RUSSIA IS "transforming a nation of three million stanch friends into three millions of bitter enemies" by her forcible Russification of Finland, say the Finns. In reply Russia protests that she is merely making Finland a part of the Empire, just as Canada is part of the British Empire and an American State is part of the United States of America. Finland's side of the dispute was given in our issue for May 21. We find Russia's side presented in an elaborate statement of the case from both the Russian and the Finnish standpoints in *The Contemporary Review* (London) by Mr. E. J. Dillon, who knows Russia pretty thoroughly, having studied at the University of St. Petersburg, practised journalism in Odessa, written short stories in the Russian language, and married a Russian wife. He represents Russia as being perfectly willing to respect Finland's languages, schools, laws, and customs, but as adding sternly: "What we must insist upon is that legislation common to all parts of the Empire, of which the principality is one, shall henceforth proceed from our Imperial legislature, in which the Finns will be duly represented. That and nothing more; but also nothing less." The plea of Russia is thus further stated:

"We gave the Finns political liberty, immunity from heavy taxation, relief from their share in Imperial defense, and a great slice of territory over and above. In Russia proper we allowed them to own land, to serve the State, to rise to the highest dignities. At the same time the Finns were raising a Chinese wall against us. In their country we are mere foreigners, whereas they in our Empire are Russians. If we wish to obtain the same rights, political, social, as a Finn, we have to go through a more tedious procedure than the Englishman or American who should come to Finland for the same purpose. According to the statutes of the Diet, even Russians born in Finland, possest of landed property there and paying heavy taxes, are disqualified to vote for members of the legislative chamber. Imagine the English treated like that by an Ireland on their own side of the Channel, whose frontiers, thanks solely to their own generosity, began at Gravesend!"

The abolition of the powers of the Finnish Diet, as proposed by Premier Stolypine, and the other measures enumerated in

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our recent article, are rendered absolutely necessary, say the Russian Government, by the picayune selfishness and pig-headedness of the Finns. A singular example of this is furnished by the fact that when Alexander III. was cruising in Finnish waters a letter he wrote was returned because it had a Russian and not a Finnish stamp on it, and the imperial messenger could not purchase the stamp required because he had only Russian money. The advocates of Russia say:

"A Russian physician who crosses the frontier and settles in the principality is disqualified from serving there as an ordinary physician; he may not be employed by the municipalities or the country district boards, nor by hospitals or asylums, nor by industrial firms as physician to the workingmen; he may not even make post-mortem examinations, nor serve in lunatic asylums, etc. Nay, many of these disabilities fall upon Finns if they

THE TRYST AT THE WALL.

PYRAMUS (President Taft)—
"I see a voice; now will I to the chink,
To spy an I can hear my Thisbe's face.
Thisbe!"
THISBE (Sir Wilfrid Laurier)—
"My love! Thou art my love, I think."
PYRAMUS—"Think what thou wilt, I am thy lover's grace."
"Midsummer Night's Dream," Act. V., Sc. 1.
—*Punch* (London.)

have been injudicious enough to obtain their medical knowledge at a Russian university. In Russia, on the contrary, a Finn may come and practise, kill or cure, according to his lights, even tho he have never been inside a Russian educational establishment. We do not ask him to pass a supplementary examination for form's sake. Thus, in the Russian territory which we ceded to Finland voluntarily, in the belief that more friendly relations would be the result, our most celebrated physicians could not prescribe for their own families. Fancy Sir Frederick Treves in the imaginary Ireland that commences at Gravesend presenting a prescription and getting it back with the remark that, not being a qualified practitioner, his prescriptions can not be made up! Imagine the King of England sending a registered letter from Gravesend, but getting it back because it had an English instead of an Irish stamp! Would the English endure such things for long? Since 1890 this crying abuse has been removed, and Russian doctors may practise in Finland on observing a certain formality. But they are not eligible to serve in hospitals, asylums, municipalities, or as workmen's doctors in factories."

The Russians therefore claim:

"We are now minded to be masters in our own house. As Finland is a part of the Empire, its institutions must mirror forth that relation of subordination. The autonomy which we have promised to respect shall not be abolished or whittled away. The Diet shall remain and make laws as before. But the laws that deal with Imperial as distinguished from local Finnish interests shall be given by the Imperial legislative chambers, in which Finnish representatives shall sit. Surely that is rational and fair. For Imperial legislation is quite compatible with the fullest measure of autonomy. Look at the German Empire, which offers us numerous instances of this compatibility."

A CANADIAN VIEW OF THE "FOURTH"

THE BIRTH of a great nation, and not merely the issue of a political quarrel to the advantage of opprest colonists, is really the main thing to be commemorated on our greatest of anniversaries, declares the Toronto *Daily Star*. Of late years, thinks this important Canadian organ, there has been a tendency to rewrite the history of the Revolution, doing justice to England, and not merely cursing George III. and the British in general. The earlier way of celebrating the "glorious Fourth" is obsolete, we are told:

"In the period immediately following the Revolution it was natural that the event should be represented as the result of a violent quarrel. England felt that she had suffered a loss, and that a great empire had been severed. The revolting Americans rejoiced in their triumph over a powerful nation. Much was made of the grievances of the colonists, and they were taught to believe that they had freed themselves from the grip of a tyrant. The Fourth of July was an occasion for heated rhetoric, for fiery denunciations of George III. and his Ministers."

Viewed in the light of history the American colonists of Jefferson's day were much better off than the colonists of other nations. The grievances they complained of resulted from short-sighted statesmanship and not from such tyranny as turned the colonists of Spain and Portugal into rebels. As this writer remarks:

"They enjoyed more substantial freedom than the people of England itself. The commercial restrictions to which they were subjected were the natural products of an age of restriction. The attempt to tax the colonies was not an act of cruel oppression, but a piece of pedantry and parish politics."

Our national anniversary is not to be celebrated as anything more than the date when a vast continent was left to the courage and enterprise of its inhabitants to be owned, governed, and developed as they thought fit. The writer is convinced that our country must in the long run have inevitably detached itself from the English Government. These are his words:

"America could not have been long governed from England. Its population was destined soon to exceed that of England. Communication was slow; it was many years before the age of steamboats and telegraphs. The working out of a scheme of Imperial federation would therefore have been exceedingly difficult. It must be remembered that the idea of colonial self-government, combined with Imperial unity, was not developed until seventy years after the Revolution, and that in the case of Canada, many British statesmen declared that the two things were incompatible."

There is much practical good sense and wisdom in the sentences in which he concludes that the spread-eagle kind of oratory with which the national holiday was once honored, and, perhaps, sometimes dishonored, practically missed the essential point of the celebration. The American Revolution was the making of a people and not merely the abolition of an abuse. Thus we read:

"In course of time we may see the American Revolution commemorated not as an act of destructive violence, but as a creation; not as the outcome of a quarrel, but as a stage in the evolution of free institutions. All humanity is the gainer because the experiment of republican government has been worked out upon a vast scale, and its faults as well as its merits displayed. The advocates of a sane Fourth of July should not content themselves with denouncing firecrackers. They should strive to make the commemoration worthy of an event of world-wide importance."

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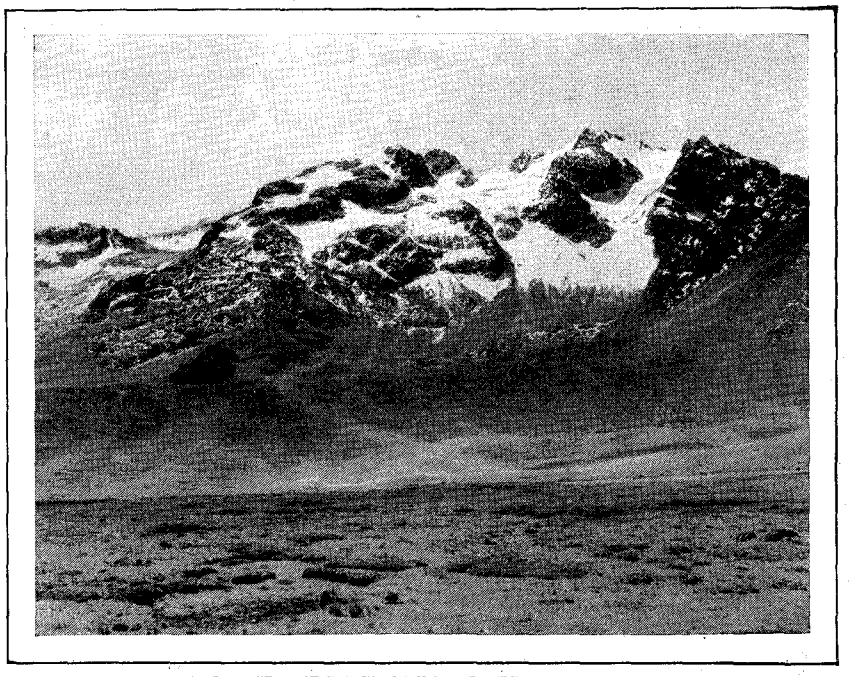
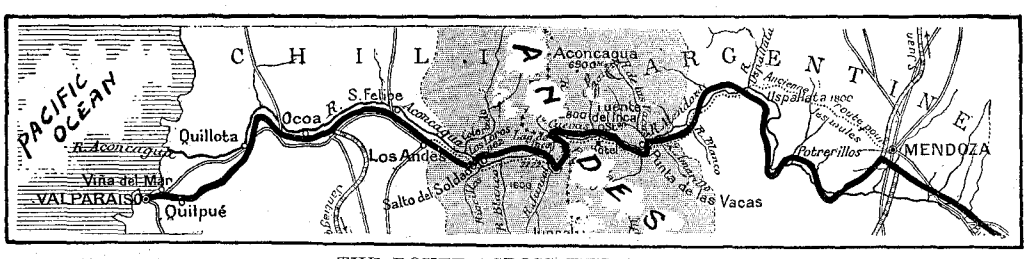
A TUNNEL THROUGH THE ANDES

THE "HEART OF THE ANDES" was one of those wonderful pictures of F. S. Church which created a sensation throughout Europe by its mysterious beauty and impressiveness. Hitherto the public had known of the Andes only through the pages of Humboldt's "Cosmos." The great rampart that divided Latin America into two worlds had scarcely been explored and never pierced by a steel highway. This mighty mountain chain has at last been broken through. The Andes have been traversed by a tunnel and a railroad connects the Atlantic town of Buenos Aires and the Pacific Valparaiso. Argentina's centenary celebration of her independence derives an additional glory from the completion of a work which can be paralleled only by the Panama Canal. "The importance of the present railroad," says Mr. H. Leblond in the *Tour du Monde* (Paris), "can not be overestimated," and he continues in the following strain:

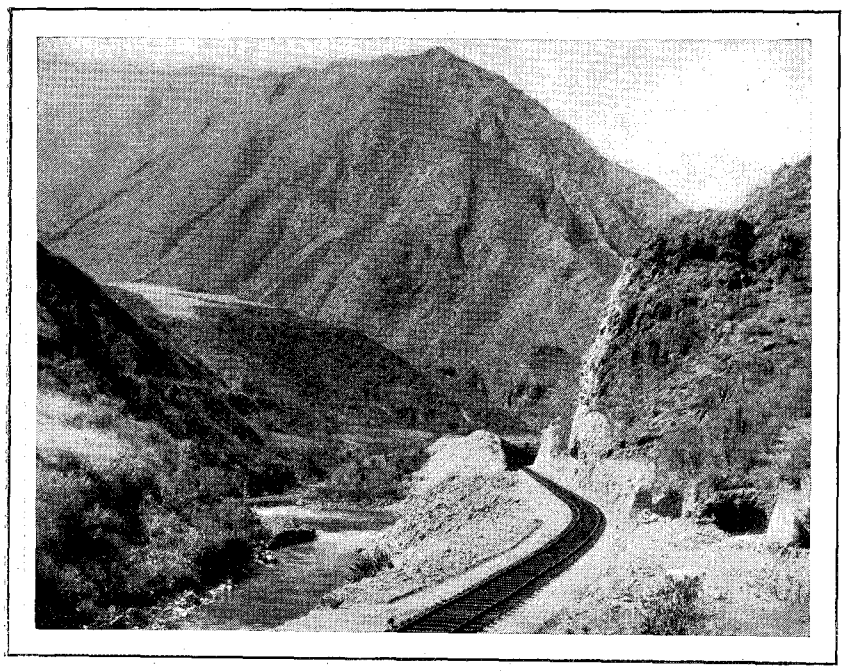


"NOW THE FIRST SNOWY PEAKS ARE VISIBLE."
A scene from the car-window on the road crossing the Andes.

"It is one of the most gigantic works and the most fruitful in prosperous consequences that transatlantic engineers have hitherto accomplished. The chain of the Andes, the second on the planet in its average height, was for South America an almost insurmountable obstacle to rapid and convenient communication between the two ocean basins separated by the continent. Valparaiso, the great port of Chile, is, in direct line, about 900 miles from Buenos Aires. Up to the present time a dweller in the latter town who wished to reach his neighbors in Chile had to make a passage of four times that distance, and to face the perilous windings of the Strait of Magellan, and the storms of two oceans. That is, to sail three or four thousand miles, spend four or five days on the sea, to reach a point now attainable in thirty-six hours."



THE ROUTE ACROSS THE ANDES.



"SCENERY AS VARIED AS IT IS SUBLIME."

This writer gives a vivid description of the difficulties attending the work from snow, earthquakes, and outbursts of springs. The point where the tunnel begins is in the region of eternal snow, at an elevation of 11,000 feet. Snow-plows were imported from the United States to overcome initial obstacles. Of the carrying out of the task he tells us:

"For the past two or three years the labor became exceedingly painful and costly. Fifteen hundred men was the average number at work on the tunnel. They were divided into three gangs, each at work for eight hours. The Italian laborers, who have pierced most of the great tunnels of Europe, found themselves unequal to this work. They could not stand the climate, in these heights of the Andes, where it is both damp and cold. They deserted to a man. It was discovered that the peons of Chile were best fitted for this task. As they were accustomed to the climate they suffered no inconvenience, but in the deepest part of the tunnel English and Scotch miners were employed."

The transandine tunnel is longer than the transalpine Mont Cenis and Gothard tunnels. To quote further from the *Tour du Monde:*

"An engineer would find more subjects for astonishment in the tunnels of the Alps; an economist, a poet, an artist, a mere globe-trotter will find in his thirty-six hours passage from Buenos Aires to Valparaiso, from one ocean to the other, an incomparable succession of scenery as varied as it is sublime. There are verdant plains, which are rapidly becoming populated. On leaving Mendoza the first slopes of the Andes are seen to rise gradually. The heights which the line then ascends are recognized by the change of climate and vegetation. Chasms are crossed, and now the first snowy peaks are visible. How wonderful is their coloring, rose, bronze, azure, purple! At last the immensity of the Pacific is discernible, and Chile unfolds before our eyes. We have crossed South America in a few hours!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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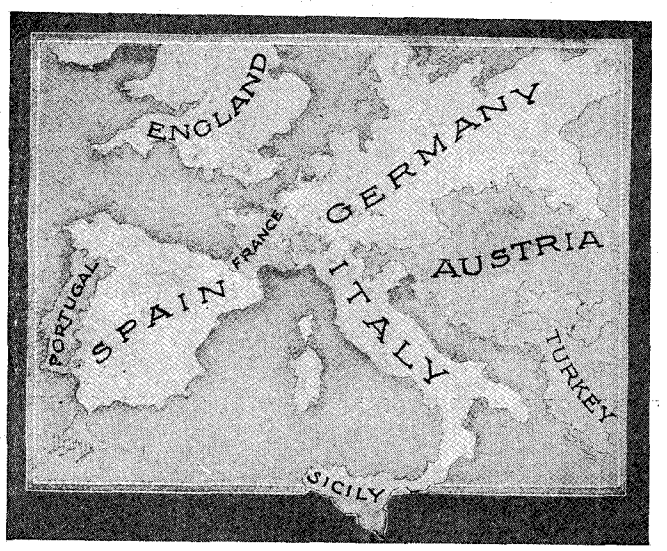
A GERMAN IDEA OF FRENCH WEAKNESS

THAT FRANCE desires peace because she is a dying nation, and knows her increasing feebleness, is the claim of the *Boersen-Courier* (Berlin), a strong Pan-Germanist organ. The gradual depopulation of the Gallic territory is looked upon as ominous, and France is trembling before Germany, as witnessed by the pacific interview between Mr. Pichon,



IF THE FRENCH POPULATION GOES ON DECREASING.

An English paper makes this striking diagram to show how the map of Europe would look by 1950 if the area of France should shrink in proportion to the decline in population.

the French Foreign Minister, and the Kaiser on a recent occasion. In a recent article on "France and Peace" this imperialistic organ takes the view that a sinking birth-rate is gradually killing French patriotism and courage:

"France is so absolutely inferior to Germany in population and consequently in capacity for self-defense that no one not absolutely blind would think the Gaul in any way capable of encountering a struggle with the Teuton, unless the former has the assistance of powerful allies. A strange spectacle is presented by this nation—once so self-confident and proud! The sentiment of power and predominance has been utterly quenched in the heart of Frenchmen. How else could we account for the frequent assertions in the French press of such phrases as that France still enjoys the great sympathy of the world, that she still occupies among the nations her former place of pride. These utterances appear to have as their object the concealment of her own consciousness of weakness and the feebleness that reigns at the heart of the nation."

The import of the conversation between the Emperor William and Mr. Pichon, declares the *Boersen-Courier*, was exaggerated. It was French optimism, dictated by a sort of terror, that suggested the tone taken by the French papers.

The opinion of the Berlin Pan-Germanist paper is, however, controverted by the editor of the *Elsaesser Journal* (Strasburg). In an eloquent tirade against German materialism Mr. Léon Boll exclaims:

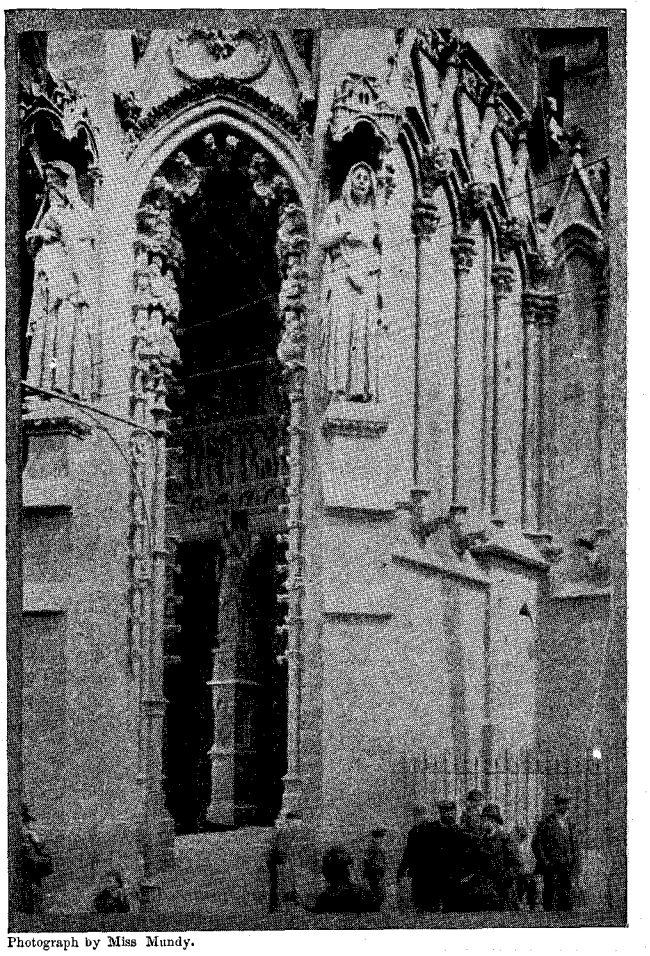
"These calculators can not measure the power and endurance of a nation by counting the number of its battalions and its field-pieces. They fail to understand that there is a limit to the efficiency of numbers. The support and transportation of an army must always be reckoned on when we calculate its efficiency as available in the field. It is not sufficient to have so many millions of men under arms. What is much more important is to have the power of supporting them, and to possess the credit abroad necessary for maintaining a campaign. It is absolutely nonsensical for a Pan-Germanist newspaper to talk of the weakness and inferiority of France in comparison with Germany, while France possesses an army admirably disciplined, equipped, and organized, which has adopted year by year those new inventions and modern improvements which Germany has only been too slow in copying, altho viewing them with envy."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ROOSEVELT GERMANY SAW

THE SOLDIER Roosevelt appears particularly to have appealed to the imagination of Berlin, where the spirit of militarism is so rampant. It is as a commander of the Rough Riders that he is especially delightful to German eyes. "The simple and open-minded character of Mr. Roosevelt made him at once a favorite with all those many persons with whom he came in contact," declares the semiofficial *Continental Correspondence* (Berlin). But it was as a fighting man and a commander of fighting men that he won the heart of the Germans, and we read:

"Straightforward and outspoken as the ex-President may be, there are, so to speak, two souls in his breast: that of the sincere friend of peace and that of the born soldier. His desire to preserve the peace of the world is known everywhere, and it has even been asserted that his visits to the courts of Europe were intended to strengthen the ties of friendship between the various nations. As he traveled merely as a private person, his proposals were of course without any official character.

"But the winner of the Peace Prize is at the same time with heart and soul a soldier, and this quality became very conspicuous during his short stay in Germany. In his address to the students of Berlin University he dwelt on the primary importance of warlike qualities in the most advanced nations, and mentioned the military maneuver he had seen at Doeberitz as the most interesting and instructive spectacle he had seen on his tour. On the maneuver field he was again the Colonel of the Rough Riders and enjoyed the ride on the spirited horse placed at his disposal. That he met his old friend Count Goetzen, who had been a Rough Rider himself, and that he was told of a special report written on the Emperor's order by this officer on Roosevelt's own regiment, pleased the ex-President exceedingly."



Photograph by Miss Mundy.

WILLIAM II AMONG THE PROPHETS.

The German Emperor as Daniel on the Cathedral at Metz.

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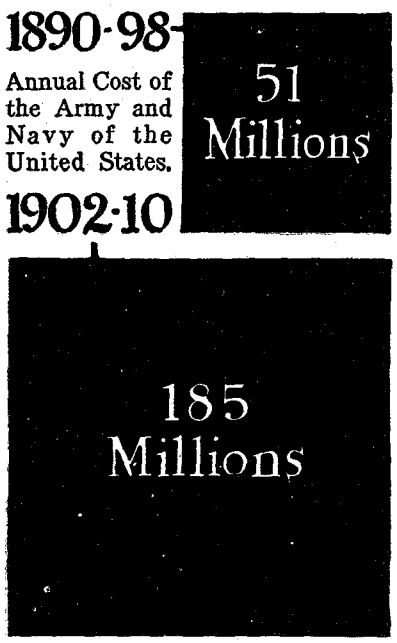
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

RACIAL FERTILITY AND WAR

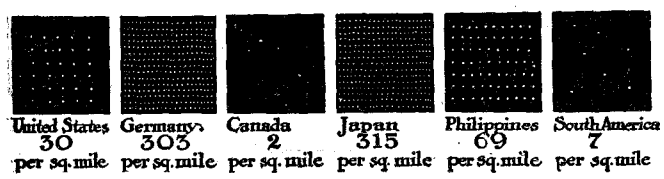
OVER-PRODUCTION of offspring—"race-suicide" by suffocation instead of by starvation—is responsible, we are now told, for the impulse that is driving the great nations toward war. Germany has outgrown her territory and must seize on some of Great Britain's colonial overflow territory; Japan is similarly plethoric with population and must disgorge into our Philippines. This is the simple explanation of modern militarism offered by Henry M. Hyde, writing under the title that heads this article, in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, June). His theory has the advantage that most of the great world-movements in recorded history may be traced to this cause, from the Aryan migration to the daily influx of Poles and Hungarians on our own shores. After dwelling on the recent huge increase of armaments, the hasty building of dreadnoughts, the war-scares in England, the eager toasts on German battle-ships "to the Day"—meaning the day when the Kaiser shall turn loose his dogs of war on Britain—the writer goes on:



COMPARISON OF THE ANNUAL COST OF THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES. 1890-1898, 1902-1910.

"What is the matter with the world? What is the disease from which civilization suffers? And where are the physicians who shall prescribe the necessary remedies?

"Pending an answer to these ancient and disputed questions it is desired to point out certain facts which may help to explain the present situation and to ask whether, because of these facts,


United States 30 per sq. mile
Germany 303 per sq. mile
Canada 2 per sq. mile
Japan 315 per sq. mile
Philippines 69 per sq. mile
South America 7 per sq. mile

COMPARATIVE DENSITY OF POPULATION.

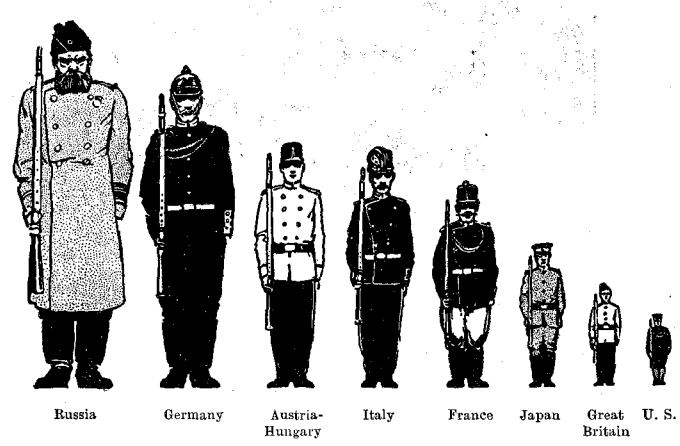
the nations may not, almost in spite of themselves, be driven into war?

"In 1800 France had 4,000,000 more population than Germany. At that time both nations occupied approximately the same amount of territory, about 200,000 square miles each. The density of population in France was 134 to the square mile; in Germany it was 113.

"In the last hundred years the fertility of the German nation has been so great that, in spite of the fact that it has sent more than 6,000,000 emigrants to the United States and millions more to other foreign countries, it has increased its home population to 64,000,000, nearly triple the number in 1800. During the same period the population of France, which has sent practically no immigrants abroad, has increased by less than 50 per cent. And, it should be remembered, in spite of Alsace and Lorraine, the territory of the two nations has remained practically the same—approximately 200,000 square miles each.

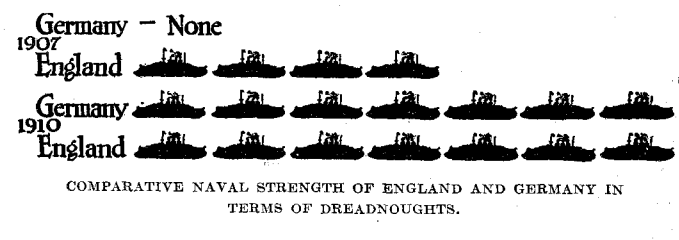
"At present the density of population in the German Empire is 303 to the square mile. What that means may be grasped by considering that if the United States was as thickly populated as Germany is at the present time we should have 900,000,000 people—ten times our present population. In other words the present density of population in the United States is only 30 to the square mile.

"If there were ten men to the present one on every acre in



COMPARATIVE SIZE OF THE ARMIES OF THE WORLD.

the United States some of us would certainly think of moving. Indeed, there is already some complaint that the country is getting overcrowded. This year alone nearly 100,000 farmers from the Western States moved across the line into Canada, where land is still plenty and unsettled. If every man, woman, and child in the United States was shut up within the limits of Texas, the Lone Star State would be little more crowded than

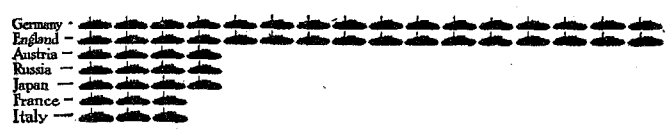


COMPARATIVE NAVAL STRENGTH OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY IN TERMS OF DREADNOUGHTS.

is Germany at the present time. Put the strongest navy in the world across the Gulf from Texas and line the boundaries of the State with camps of armed men and one may get a fairly good idea of the German situation.

"But—granted that Germany now holds all the people it can support—where may the loyal German go and remain under the German flag? The German colonies are small, scattering, and not well fitted for the home of white men. There are hundreds of thousands of Germans in various parts of South America, where the country is still undeveloped. But the United States holds all this continent under the protection of the Monroe Doctrine and forbids the hoisting of a foreign flag. Almost all the rest of the undeveloped world which is counted a white man's country is part of the Empire of Great Britain.

"Where and how shall the immensely virile and fertile Germanic race find a new home and a new empire over seas? Or will it, with the greatest army in the world at its command and a tremendous war fleet in the making, sit tight within its nar-



AT THE END OF THREE YEARS.

Comparative naval strength of the nations, in dreadnoughts, in 1913. The United States has six dreadnoughts, built and building.

row boundaries at home until famine and pestilence sap its vitality and reduce its numbers? It may do that, it may allow millions of its sons to renounce their allegiance to the fatherland, or it may—the last terrible alternative is the one of which the world stands in dread.

"In the Far East the case is exactly the same. Japan, penned

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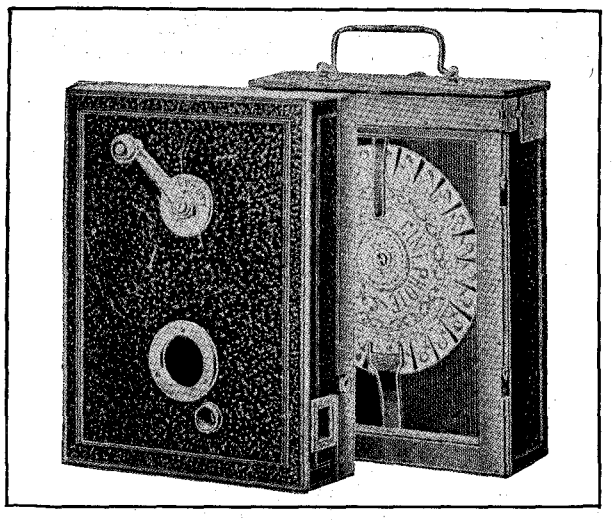


A CINEPHOTOGRAPH CAMERA,

Which takes the "moving portraits." It is open, showing the disk.

in its narrow islands, with nearly 50,000,000 of warlike people crowded into 160,000 square miles of land, is already overflowing into Korea. Even with conscious design and mere mercenary ambition left out of the question, it is impossible that the race should not look with envy on the fertile Philippine Islands to the south, which have more than two-thirds the area of their own territory and are populated by only a few millions of people, many of them savages."

ONE KIND OF INVENTOR

UNDER THE HEADING "An Unfortunate Type of Inventor," a pen-portrait that most of us will recognize is given in *The American Machinist* (New York, May 5) by Samuel L. Platt. This type of cock-sure impractical pseudo-inventor, Mr. Platt says, is apt to think he has a new and better way of doing any and every thing, no matter what it may be. We read:

"Complicated matters that would worry and fret the average business man, he takes up with extreme confidence, relying on his power of invention to carry him through. Lack of experience is seldom a drawback as far as he is concerned. Evolving, as he does, everything from his own standpoint, he never seems to think that the experience, training, or ideas of another are of any value whatever, nor does he even realize that the lawyer, business man, and salesman are just as necessary to the success of his invention as he is himself; the same as the intermediates in a train of gears are necessary.

"No matter what his invention is, it is the one thing that the human family must have to insure its farther progress; the one thing that the world is standing with open arms ready to receive the minute he sees fit to present it.

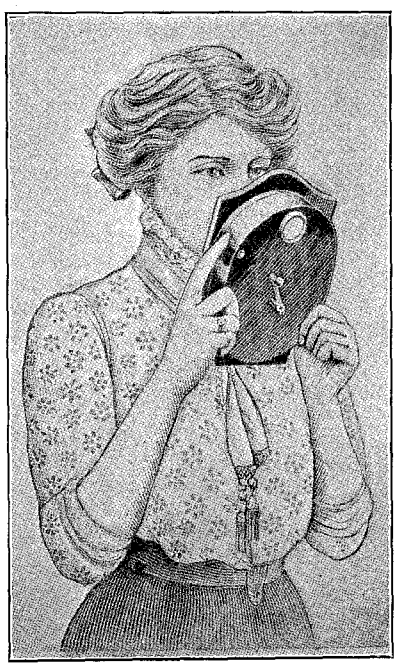
"With his keen perception he saw this great need and set to work immediately. By diligent effort, careful study and experiment, he has evolved in his mind the very thing to meet this requirement and it is all finished—with the exception of one minor unimportant, insignificant detail that will only take the fraction of a second to perfect just as soon as he can spare that amount of time.

"The demand will not have to be created, because he answered the call of the world for this one thing to complete the development of the age. The sales, figured on the population of this continent and augmented by the European countries and the world at large, are wonderful when viewed through his eyes. There seems to be just as great a field for the invention, whether it is some attachment to a sewing-machine or even a Lick telescope; if the latter, it will necessitate one in every well-regulated family. 'Think what that means.' The invention is simplicity itself, nothing ever approached it. 'A child, even the merest infant, can operate it.' With the model before him he demonstrates this—a lever moved up, a handwheel turned three-quarters of a revolution to the right, a thumb-screw loosened, an indicator set to its proper place on a dial and it is ready to do its work—with, of course, that one little exception mentioned above. On the back of an envelop he shows how he had thought of doing, before he realized that there was a simpler way, not yet quite perfected in his mind. Just as soon as this is taken care of, he is going to put in his application for a patent, but in the mean time is arranging for the stock company to manufacture it."

This company is to be financed on the basis of distrust of the outsider's honesty and good intentions and of precaution to protect the inventor at the expense of the man with the money. Add that the inventor himself is bankrupt and his associates incompetent, and the picture is complete. Fair and broad-minded men, Mr. Platt goes on to say, are not inclined to take up with propositions of this kind, and the inventor, not willing to change his ideas, takes up with any one he can get and becomes the victim of unscrupulous men:

"Herein lies the foundation of so many stories of inventors losing the reward of their inventions. The very things they fought so hard to prevent are brought on by their own precaution to guard themselves beyond the point of fairness to the outsider.

"It is a well-recognized fact that the world owes much to the genius of the inventor, and many of them have reaped the reward due them, while others have been much less fortunate. The inventor is apt to blame the world for this, but as there are many sides to every question let him stop a moment and consider the outsider's point of view, his rights and ideas. By so doing, he will generally find it much easier to get the capital needed and assure himself as well as the outsiders of the profits due each in the invention's advancement, thereby bringing about a harmonious condition."

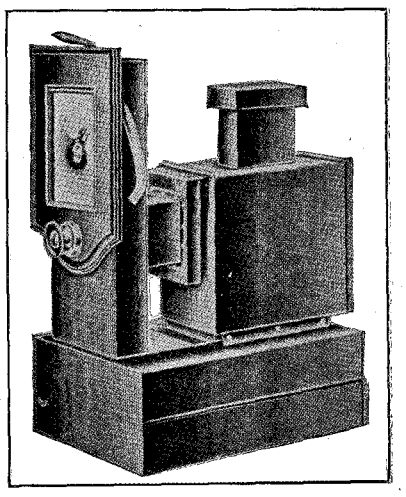


LIVING PORTRAITS

Looking at the moving photographs in the "zoetrope" frame used for exhibiting them.

MOVING PORTRAITS—The taking of photographic portraits in series on a film, which when viewed through an appropriate device gives the same illusion of motion as in the cinematograph, has already been mentioned in these columns. The accompanying pictures of the devices used are from *The Illustrated London News*, which says of them:

"The cinephotographic apparatus is by no means as elaborate as the cinematograph; it is designed to yield moving portraits, not elaborate living pictures. In the case of the smaller apparatus, a series of twenty-four portraits is taken on a disk with a sensitized edge, one-twenty-fourth of the edge being exposed at a time until the circle is complete. The prints made from this are placed on a disk designed to revolve at the same speed as that on which the portraits were taken, and, turning in the special box made for the purpose, seem to blend one with the other and give the illusion of movement upon the part of the sitter. In the case of the disk for



A SPECIAL CINEPHOTOGRAPH LANTERN

To project the living portraits on a screen.

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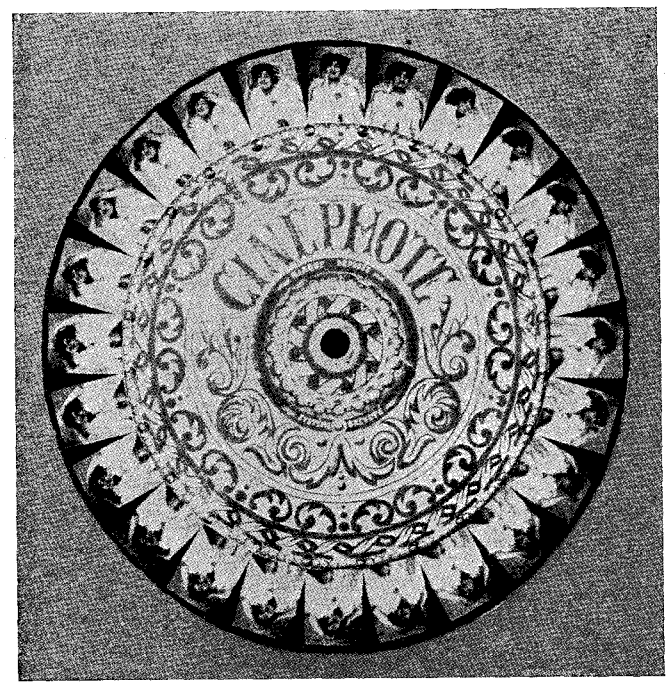
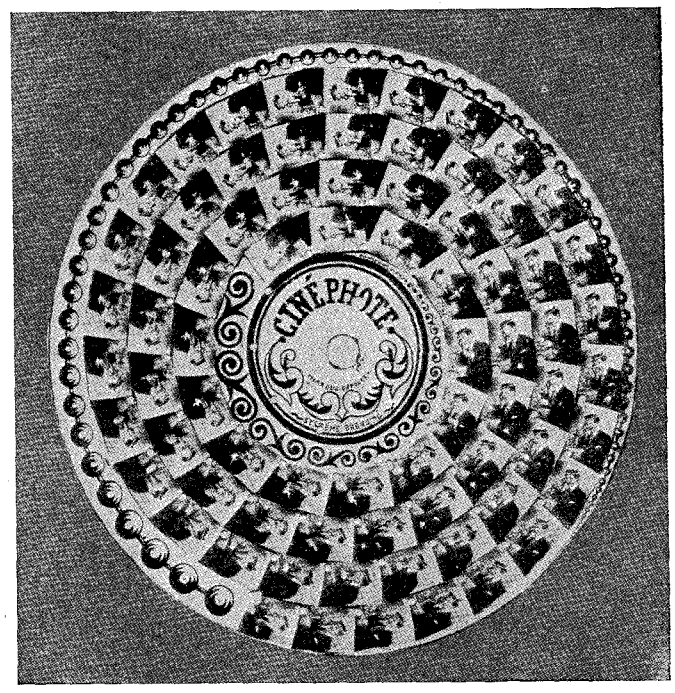


A DISK EDGED WITH TWENTY-FOUR PHOTOGRAPHS.



A DISK WITH A SPIRAL OF SEVENTY-FIVE PHOTOGRAPHS.

Seen one after the other as they pass an aperture in the special apparatus, the images seem to blend, and so give the illusion of movement.

"MOVING PORTRAITS."

seventy-five portraits, the photographs are taken in such a way that they form a spiral, and the prints are exhibited in the same way. Obviously the cinephotograph owes a good deal to the old kinetoscope, as does, of course, the cinematograph."

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC BY BALLOON

PROJECTS of transatlantic flight have not been lacking in the past, but so long as the only available vehicle was the spherical drifting balloon, they were hardly to be considered seriously. The advance of the large dirigible balloon to a stage of development where it can be called an "air-ship" without evoking smiles of derision has given new impetus to such schemes. One of the latest, proposed by an American journalist, Mr. Joseph Brucker, is taken with sufficient seriousness by *Engineering* (London, May 13) to warrant an extended article discussing the features of the plan and the route to be selected. Says this paper:

"A committee has been formed, which, on both technical and financial grounds, is capable of starting this project on the road to fulfilment. The scheme has advanced to the point of placing contracts with German firms of recognized standing, who are prepared to provide the necessary equipment, which will include, in addition to a dirigible balloon of large dimensions, a stout, seaworthy boat, to be attached to the air-ship, and to be used in case of accident to the aerial apparatus. The plan involves, therefore, not only the carriage of a certain number of passengers across the Atlantic, but also of a vessel, in which the journey might have been made. While we commend the caution thus exhibited, it is evident that transoceanic flight, handicapped in this manner, will make little progress.

"The balloon itself is necessarily a serious affair, but far less capacious than a *Zeppelin*. It will be of elliptic form, about 160 feet long, and nearly 50 feet in diameter in the center. To obviate the difficulties arising from solar radiation, the gas-bag will be enclosed in an outer covering of some non-heat-conducting material, leaving an air-space of 4 or 6 inches between this covering and the gas-bag proper. At the same time a ballonet of peculiar construction, which is still a matter for experiment, will be provided. In this way it is assumed that the loss of gas will be reduced to a minimum, and no untoward circumstances arise from the inevitable heating of the balloon covering. Immediately under the balloon there is to be a platform capable of accommodating a crew, who will have to attend to the steering, balancing, gas-control, etc.; and below this, again, in the place the car usually occupies, will be a substantial boat, 30 feet long and about 9 feet beam. In the hold of this boat will be carried a motor of some 40 horse-power, capable of revolving the air-propeller, or, if adverse circumstances supervene, the screw of the boat when lowered into the water. This boat also carries a large tank of petrol, provisions, kitchen galley, etc.

"Numerous ingenious devices have been introduced, and that the scheme is practicable for a certain distance may possibly be admitted. But the step from covering a few hundred miles on land to one of some thousands over sea is a formidable one. It may not be too much to say that the risks increase with the square of the distance traversed. One would like to have more assurance on the question of navigation, or the accurate determination of position. Ocean currents of a slow-moving and well-recognized type, and of whose position the navigator is perfectly aware, can work very disastrously on ships, and it seems not impossible but that in the swifter and unknown aerial currents there may lurk a source of danger which has been very inadequately apprehended. One can imagine circumstances in which the compass would become useless, and sextant observations more uncertain than on the unstable deck of a ship."

What course should an air-ship follow across the Atlantic? The shortest course, the writer asserts, would be far from preferable here. The one factor to be considered is the prevailing direction of the wind. Owing to the direction and characteristics of the trade winds the attempt will be made in the spring, and the aeronauts will sail from Europe to America. Not only will the force and direction of this current prove of great assistance, but in the zone in which it obtains there is small variation in the daily temperature. Since it is desirable to keep the gas at a constant temperature, this fact is also in favor of the route, etc., of the scheme. To quote again:

"The greatest chance of success, therefore, points to a course which, starting from Cadiz, will pass by Madeira and Teneriffe, and maintaining a generally west-southwest direction, will endeavor to make Porto Rico. Thence along the chain of islands leading to Havana, this course is easy. On leaving Cuba, New Orleans will be the goal, and, finally, to New York."

The whole passage involves a journey of more than 7,000 miles, which it is estimated can be covered in five or six days, altho the air-ship will be provided with gasoline and equipment for much longer. We read further:

"Supposing the experiment is carried to a successful issue, it will be asked, What does it prove? What new scientific fact

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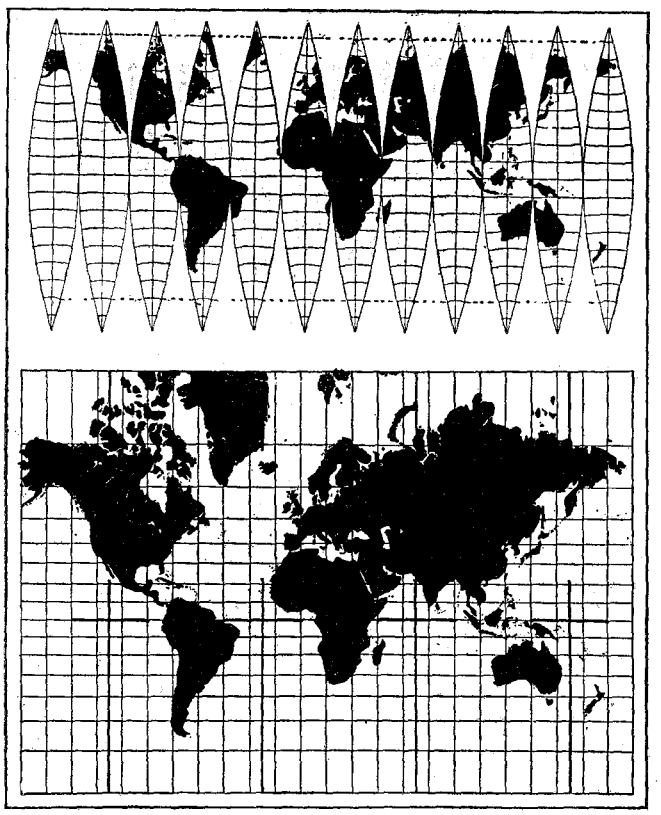
has been gained? What prospects does it open up for improved locomotion or more economical modes of transit? We must confess that, however dazzlingly the project may appeal to the imagination, however convincingly it displays the power of science and ingenuity, it will remain, we believe, a barren result. The promoters must naturally take a more hopeful view. . . . They urge that meteorology will be provided with more exact knowledge of the behavior of the trade winds, and of the motion of the upper atmosphere, while aeronautical problems will be studied on a scale which will remove the hindrances by which advance is now beset, and introduce processes that will revolutionize the ordinary methods of travel. Advocates of aviation foresee the construction of air-ships that will have a



ERRORS OF MERCATOR'S MAP.

Mercator's chart below, and the "gores" of a "globe" above, both to the same scale (at the horizon). The excess of black in the Mercator's chart is the exact extent of the error.

velocity which, combined with that of the trade wind, will transport the hardy aeronaut to America in the short space of fifty hours. We find it difficult to share these roseate views, at least as the result of a single experiment. . . . The possibilities of the dirigible balloon seem limited to being the burden-bearing machine of the future, capable of carrying considerable tonnage at a low speed. In this capacity a very useful career lies before it."

OCCUPATION AND LONGEVITY—The influence of employment on mortality is discust in a recent paper by Dr. James C. Dunlop, of the Scottish Faculty of Actuaries, reviewed in *The Lancet* (London). Arranging occupations in six groups, the reviewer notes that "the first or healthiest group contains the chief professional occupations—*e.g.*, the clerical, the legal, and the medical professions." He continues:

"The exceptional healthiness of the clergy is everywhere accepted as an established fact. They enjoy the highest expectations of life, and the highest probability of attaining the age of sixty-five years. In all the English and Scottish studies, as well as in the studies of France and Switzerland, the clergy have invariably been credited with a remarkably low death-rate. Lawyers also would appear to be a very healthy group. Their life expectation exceeds that of the general community by 2.7 years. Their probability of reaching the age of sixty-five is more favorable than that of other men, and so is their comparative mortality figure. Altho, according to Parisian experience, lawyers enjoy fairly long lives, Swiss experience, on the contrary, shows them to suffer a higher rate of mortality. According to Scottish experience, the medical profession suffer a mortality somewhat in excess of that of other men. In Paris the death-rates of our profession are low, while in Switzerland, on the other hand, the reverse holds true. In the last or sixth of Dr. Dunlop's groups are included several occupations of a casual or intermittent character which are calculated to offer refuge to the derelicts of other occupations. To this fact, rather than to the hazardous nature of employment, is to be attributed the heavy mortality experienced by those included in this group. In Group 6 are classed coal-heavers, messengers, dock laborers, costermongers, and general laborers, all of which experience a death-rate greatly in excess of the average, and their expectation of life is less than that of other males by from two to eight years. General laborers are the most unfortunate of all; their expectation of life at age twenty-five is only twenty-eight years, and is therefore in defect of the average by more than nine years."

MERCATOR'S MAP REVISED FOR LANDSMEN

THE BEST MAPS are those made for seamen; in these the form of projection is selected that represents best the form of the great oceans, sacrificing, when necessary, accuracy of delineation of the continents. For charts, Mercator's projection is generally used, and this is particularly inaccurate when applied to land maps of world-wide extent. In a paper on "A New Land Map of the World," contributed to *The Scottish Geographical Magazine* by Bernard J. S. Cahill, of the American Institute of Architects, and now printed in a separate pamphlet, the author discusses the form of projection that will best represent land masses without considering the oceans, and arrives at some interesting results. He writes:

"Mercator himself and all other navigators and geographers were well aware that this chart was merely an instrument to lay out the boundary coasts of oceans in such a way that oblique and curved courses from place to place (on a globe) could be reduced to straight lines, and so worked out with log and compass. This necessitated gross exaggeration of the actual outlines of the earth as one recedes from the equator.

"But in speaking of charts for navigators, it is perhaps wrong to speak of the shape of the *earth*; it is the shape of the *oceans* that concerns the navigator. In other words, the world can be regarded from two quite different view-points. A mariner at sea has no interest in the land or the shape of the land, other than as it confines the oceans.

"For purposes of steam navigation, in which for directness of route and economy of fuel all courses should be arcs of great circles, there are now in use charts of the ocean on a gnomonic projection in which all straight lines are parts of great circles, and consequently straight lines drawn from one port to another constitute the correct course for a ship to take for economy and speed. The outlines of the continents bounding such an oceanic chart are in places absolutely unrecognizable.

"In other words, the better adapted a map is for a seaman's purposes, the less use is it for a landsman's. . . . . .

"It would hardly be necessary to say much of the gross exaggerations of Mercator's projection . . . if [it] were used only for those purposes for which it was intended. But it has come into such general unchallenged use for *all* purposes, that its utter unsuitableness for most of them can not be pointed out with too much emphasis.

"This map fails entirely to give one a true comparative notion either of absolute land masses or of the relation of one part of the world to another. Thus the mainland of Canada appears on Mercator's map to be about twice the size, and Alaska half the size, of the United States. The Russian Empire entirely overwhelms the empires of China and India. In fact, the whole of Northern Asia is so monstrously exaggerated that the bulks of Africa and South America seem almost insignificant in comparison.

"Moreover, while the islands of Ceylon and the Eastern Archipelago appear very nearly in their true dimensions, the New Zealand Islands are magnified just twice, and the British Islands about four times, the area they should be on the same scale.

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Norway and Sweden show at least ten times their true size, while the climax is reached in Greenland, which looms up as a huge continent considerably bigger than South America and about as big as the whole of Africa!

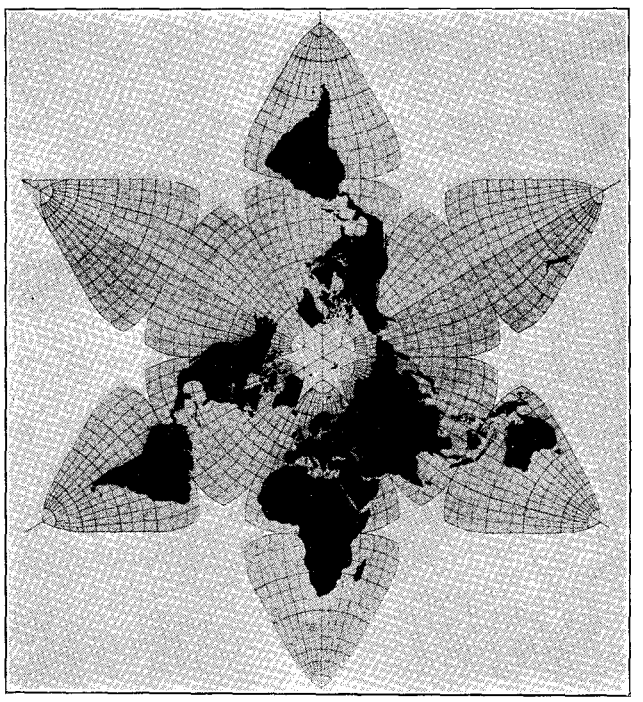
"Finally, the limit of absurdity is reached at the Pole. If the actual Pole were on an islet a mile wide, it would have to appear as wide as the equator—that is, 24,000 miles across, instead of a mile."

Obviously we need a landsman's map. Mr. Cahill works this out mathematically, and the curious form of map that he finally adopts is shown in the accompanying illustration. He explains its construction as follows for the benefit of the untechnical reader:

"We can make a very effective and enlightening experiment with an orange, providing we select one that is perfectly round and well centered. If we make a cut around the 'horizon,' and two great circles cut at right angles through the 'poles,' we shall be able to peel off eight segments each with three equilateral curved sides (*B* and *C*). When placed, six in a ring, they will be tangent to one another at the centers of each side, as in the lower diagram (*D*). If the corners of these segments be joined, they will form equilateral triangles; moreover, they arrange themselves in a symmetrical and hexagonal pattern capable of endless repetition and extension on axes crossing each other at angles of 60°. This arrangement of sections of orange peel, flattened vertically and prest together laterally so that the middle half of each boundary is straightened, will serve to suggest in a homely but graphic way the manner of making the map shown.

"Each section has its mid area 90° wide and 45° high, with its straight radial meridians and concentric circular parallels. This area is of a conical continuous projection, and is practically coincident with the temperate zones (22.5° instead of 23.5°, and 67.5° instead of 66.5°). Each section has its 22.5° × 45° mid area on its base which, when joined to its southern mate, gives an equatorial area 45° × 45° on either side of a straight axial meridian. Then each section has its three corners isolated and arbitrary, but of very moderate error both of area and shape. . . . . .

"In conclusion, I will point out that while we have not prodigiously set out to care for the oceans, this map shows the most important sea routes commercially in absolute integrity—sea routes that certainly aggregate 90 per cent. of the total tonnage of the

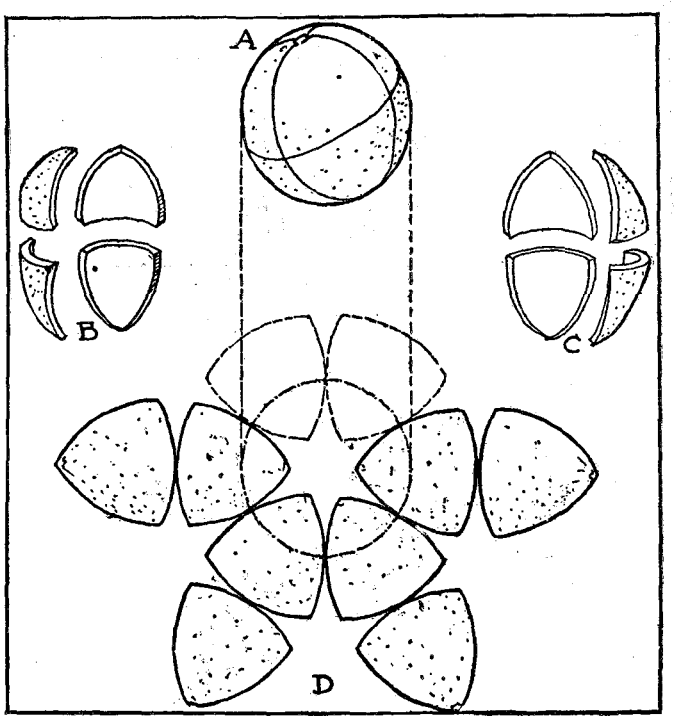


THE COMPLETED MAP.

world in annual transit. Finally, it is possible on every map printed on this projection to show the earth's exact relative globular dimension, by completing the circle of the 45th parallel either in the center of the scheme or at the extremity of one of its lobes."

IMPROVED ELECTRIC MUSIC

IMPROVEMENTS have recently been made in the "telharmonium" which make it possible for that instrument to reproduce the tones of all the principal orchestral instruments instead of being limited, as before, to organ-tones. The beauty of this instrument, however, is that it is capable of producing all sorts of entirely new tones of its own, and it is to



THE EXPERIMENT WITH AN ORANGE,

To show how an improved Mercator's map may be made.

be hoped that it will not be used simply as an imitator. Our readers will remember that this device does not transmit music; it produces musical tones directly by means of alternating electric currents, and by combining these currents in different ways, which may be done by the operator at his keyboard, different qualities of tone may be produced. Evidently if the operator deliberately seeks to make a tone like that of a violin, he is simply producing an imitation. We have already, to be sure, organ pipes purporting to imitate trumpets, horns, viols, etc., but their use deceives no one, whereas the imitation by means of the telharmonium might be made so perfect that it would actually deceive the hearer. Says *Engineering News* (New York, May 26), describing the improved instrument:

"The inventor, Dr. Thaddeus Cahill, of Holyoke, Mass., has now completed his third arrangement which is the largest 'telharmonium' yet assembled. . . . In the older system the more notes sounded on any one keyboard, the less loud each single note became. This 'robbing' has been prevented by a rearrangement of the electrical circuits to eliminate the effects of the reactions of the many circuits acting together on the receiver. A new receiver has been designed, having a diaphragm some ten times the diameter of a telephone receiver, but only three times as thick. Due to the arrangement of the energizing magnets and of the air passages, a single receiver responds satisfactorily, it is claimed, to any sound from deepest bass to highest treble, to a single note of a pure tone or to a full chord of composite tones. The many generators are built of greatly increased capacity, especially in the high-frequency machines for producing the higher pitched notes. It was noted in the earlier article in *Engineering News* that the 'voices' of various orchestral instruments could be reproduced. In the latest 'telharmonium,' with a number of switchboards and keyboards for several musicians, there has been possible an approach to orchestral tones and a departure from the limitation to organ or single-instrument tones alone."

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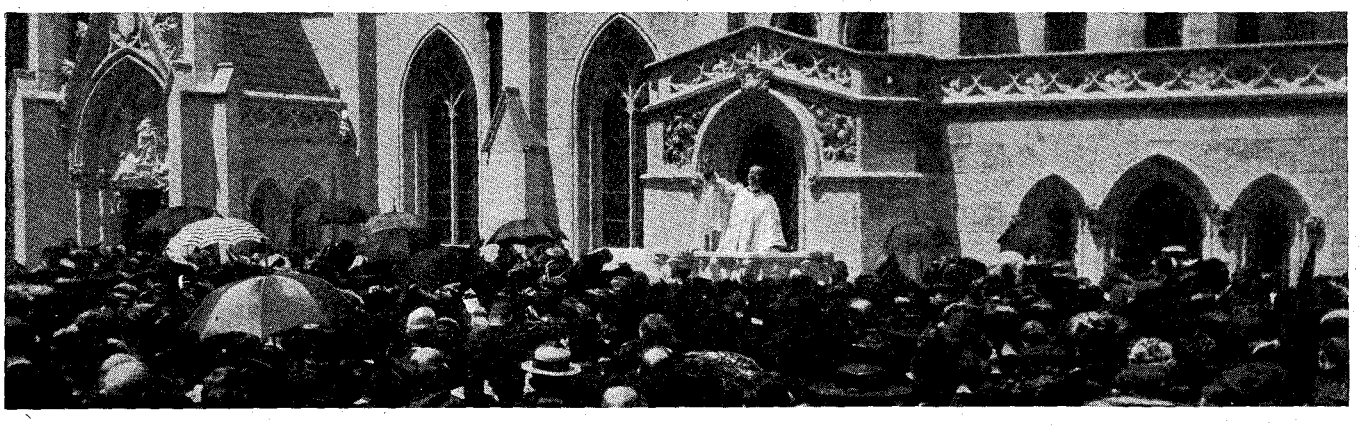
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

AN OPEN-AIR PULPIT AT GRACE CHURCH, NEW YORK, TO PROVIDE A MEANS TO REACH BROADWAY CROWDS.

HOT WEATHER CITY EVANGELISM

THOSE WHO have found cause for sorrow in the closing of some fashionable city churches during the summer months may take comfort in the fact that the extension of religious work beyond church walls in the same period will this year be greater than ever. About $500,000 has been subscribed thus far for religious work under Protestant auspices in American cities. This sum will be apportioned for expenditure in practically all the more important centers, Chicago and Boston being the regions of greatest activity. Tents, we learn from church reports, will be less used for meetings than formerly. Many laymen will be actively employed, and services will be held at almost all hours in parks, streets, workrooms, and whatever other places afford opportunities.

In New York much of this work will be under the direction of the Evangelistic Committee, an undenominational organization described by *The Christian Herald* (New York) as "uniting all the great evangelical forces, claiming the interests of scores of churches, young people's societies, brotherhoods, King's Daughters' Circles—indeed of all who have the good of the city at heart." *The Christian Herald* quotes R. B. Kimber, one of the officers of the committee, as saying of its work:

"I have been convinced that it is the one great movement in which the churches of New York have come together and presented an unbroken front. As we are one in him we serve, we shall bring others to him."

At a recent meeting of the committee, we read:

"As living illustrations of the work of previous years, were introduced an Italian saloon-keeper, a Cambridge University man, an atheistic Socialist, a successful business man, a longshoreman, and several reformed drunkards—types of the widely varying classes reached by the meetings."

Further, *The Christian Herald* says of the coming campaign:

"In view of the unprecedented number of immigrants arriving during the past three months in New York, many of them remaining to settle in Manhattan and the Bronx, increased interest is exprest on all sides in the approaching campaign as it begins its sixth season of summer work in tents and shops and open air. Work among foreigners is one of the most important branches of the summer campaign. Services are held for Italian, German, Swedish, Finnish, Polish, Hungarian, and Bohemian-Slovak, as well as for English-speaking people."

About $60,000 in all will be expended in summer church work in New York by the Evangelistic Committee and the National Bible Institute, an independent organization. Describing some of the features of the summer campaign, the New York *Sun* says:

"Services will be held in Union and Madison Squares, in Wall Street, and in many shops along the East and Hudson Rivers, and in open plots in the Bronx. Two or three halls will be included, and some churches will cooperate.

"The children will be gathered off the streets and taught both useful things and also how to play and get fun. St. Luke's Chapel of Trinity parish will make this work prominent. So will the Second Avenue Baptist Church, at Tenth Street, where the open-air meetings will be maintained."

RELIGIOUS SIDE OF THE SERVANT-GIRL QUESTION

THE RIGHTS of the domestic servant are again to be discust at the meeting of the International Convention at Bern and the Anti-White-Slave-Trade Society at Madrid in the coming August. Apropos of these conventions the question of domestic service is treated at some length by George Metlake in *America* (New York). The responsibility of those who engage domestics is especially dwelt upon. The selfishness and want of consideration shown by mistresses toward their female employees is pointed out in the most forcible manner. The spiritual and religious claims of the house drudge are cleverly illustrated by St. Paul's attitude toward Onesimus, "a wretched slave, who, after robbing his master Philemon, a noble citizen of Colossæ, fled to Rome, where he met St. Paul," who sent him back to his master "not now as a servant, but a most dear brother, especially to me." Mr. Metlake says to the Christian mistress of the household:

"The lady of the house must endeavor, above all, to find a counterbalance for the humiliation of personal dependence. She must respect the independence of her servant, furnish occasions for its exercise, arouse it when it is dormant; she will leave nothing undone to learn the art of arts—the art of commanding, of commanding in such a way that obedience will not be degradation.

"'Many housewives,' writes Prof. F. W. Foerster, of Zurich, 'complain of the immorality of their servant-girls and join societies for their moral uplift—but forget that they themselves, by their whole manner of dealing with them, undermine in them the strongest resisting force against temptation—the sense of their personal dignity.' Let a woman who takes service from others, give them respect, tact, sacrifice in return. Let her beware of degrading the girl who does her menial work. Let her, on the contrary, enlighten her as to her dignity. The work she is put to do must not be useless, dead or deadening, like that of a treadmill; it must benefit both her and her mistress. The mistress, by her own example, must teach the servant that work is a duty and a blessing, not a burden and a humiliation. A woman whose whole time is taken up with social functions and novel-reading, arouses in her domestics the torturing

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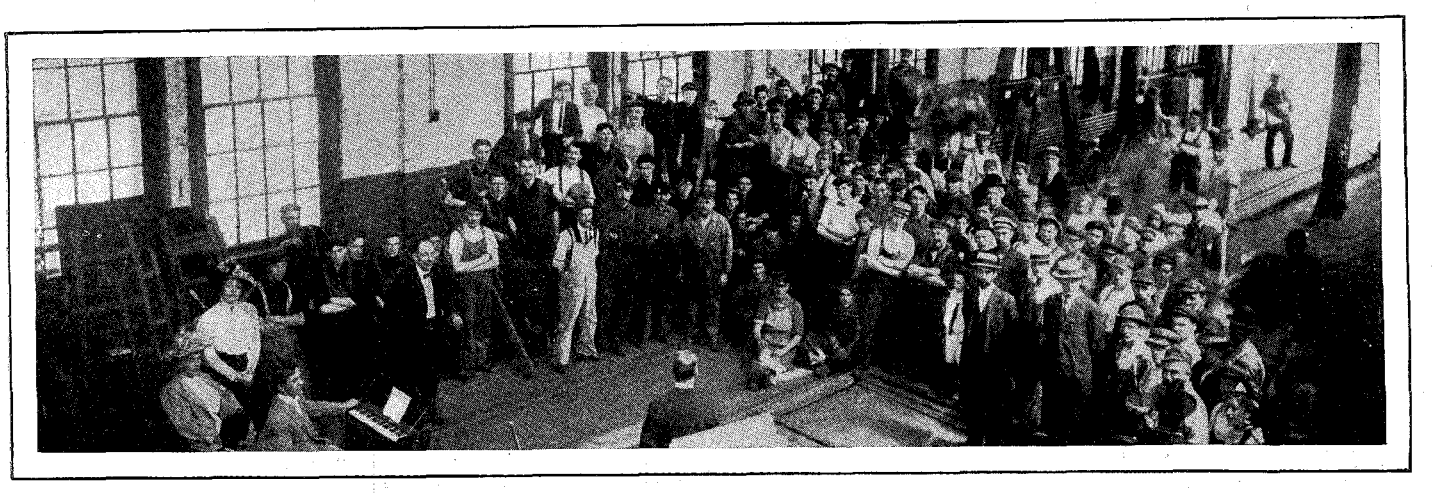

NOON MEETING IN THE CAR SHOPS OF THE INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

feeling that they are obliged to work in order that she may throw her life away in doing nothing. Such a woman forgets that servants do not look at our daily lives 'with the dull eyes of beasts of burden, but with the keen glance of the cultured soul.'"

Too seldom do mistresses take any pains to develop or encourage personal religion in their domestics—

"How often does the mistress—unwittingly in most cases—kill little by little the spiritual, the higher life in her servant-girl, instead of fostering and intensifying it! She allows her only the shortest possible time in which to fulfil her most necessary religious duties. After working till a late hour Saturday night, the poor girl must attend a very early and very short Mass, or none at all. She needs courage and consolation against the hour of trial; she needs supernatural help to be always cheerful, always obedient; she needs strength to carry out her good resolutions—but leisure is not given her to collect her scattered forces in prayer and to renew their ardor in the Sacrament of the Altar."

The servant in a family is to be looked upon as a friend and treated lovingly, pursues this writer, and he quotes "the genial Swiss philosopher Hiltz," as follows:

"Look on your servants as a kind of friends and try to place yourself in this relation to them. That is the solution of the servant-girl problem; they are willing to exchange the feeling of liberty only for that of friendship."

The servant is to be treated with sympathy, for wages are not all an employer owes to those who do the work of the house. To quote further:

"By lodging and feeding her properly and paying her a fair wage, the lady of the house has not done, and does not do, her whole duty toward her servant-girl, nor has she advanced far in the solution of the servant-girl problem. Money can not adequately pay for personal service—soul for soul must be given. Sympathy must be given, sympathy which, as Burke so beautifully defines it, is a sort of substitution, by which we are put into the place of others and affected in a good measure as they are affected. Love must be given, which is more than sympathy, for it is a 'participation in the deepest inner life of others.'"

A CHILDREN'S MEETING IN "HELL'S KITCHEN."

Open Air Evening Services in the Negro Quarter, sometimes called "San Juan Hill," at Sixty-second Street and Tenth Avenue, New York.

CATHOLIC FOREIGN MISSIONS

PROBABLY few people outside the Catholic Church know what that body is doing for the evangelization of heathen lands. And if we are to believe the Catholic leaders and writers, their own people have shared to some degree this lack of information and interest, for the Catholic missionaries have had to struggle on with little support from home compared with the generous gifts the Protestant missionaries receive. A report has just been issued by Monsignor Freri, general director of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, that is full of information on this subject. It is summarized in the New York *Evening Sun* and *Post* and many Catholic journals. Its figures afford some interesting comparisons. While an unmarried Protestant missionary receives about $600, the income of the Catholic missionary, who receives no stated salary, is less than $111. While the Northern Methodists of America alone last year subscribed over $2,000,000 in missionary funds, and all American Protestants more than $11,000,000, Catholics the world over contributed in all but $1,342,292.27. Figures such as these are contrasted by the Catholic papers to urge upon their readers the necessity for making greater sacrifices for the earnest men and women who are working for the extension of their faith without earthly reward, and under the most trying circumstances.

Nevertheless it is looked upon by the Catholic press as an encouraging fact that Monsignor Freri's report shows the actual receipts for 1909 to be $61,755.02 in excess of those of the preceding year. He directs special attention to the zeal of the Catholics of France, who, in spite of the extraordinary burdens imposed upon them by the confiscation of religious property and the separation of Church and State, contributed $630,688.51, almost half of the total.

The United States and its insular possessions hold the second place with the gift of $220,637.78. This is an increase of $27,583.38 over 1908. Germany gave $140,530.92; Belgium,

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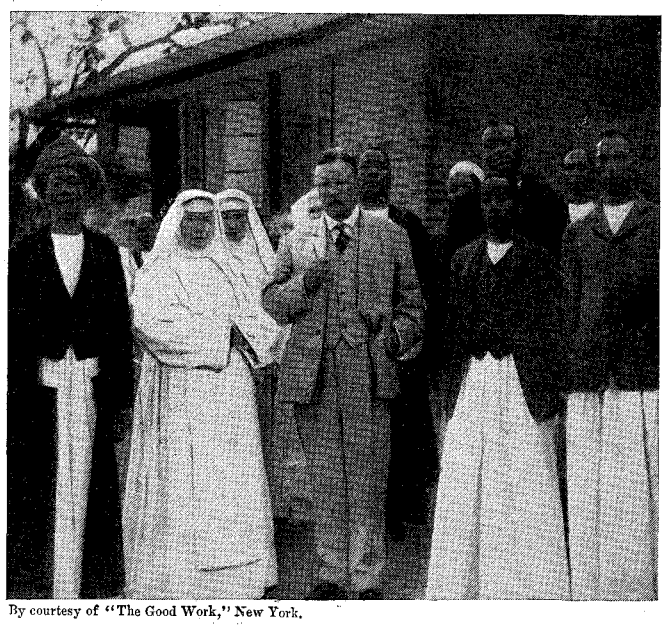
$71,529.40; the Argentine Republic, $47,448.97; Italy, $46,898.74; Spain, $39,080.42; Mexico, $24,149.60; Switzerland, $18,532.74; Chile, $16,403.93, and the British Isles donated a trifle above $25,000, of which Ireland gave $15,478.92.

It is estimated that the number of Catholic missionaries in the foreign field, exclusive of converted natives who have taken up the work, is 54,000, of whom 10,000 are priests, 4,000 teaching brothers, and 45,000 nuns. In addition to their share of the general fund, the missionaries receive alms and contributions from various sources. Yet, to quote an address delivered by Monsignor Freri before the Catholic Missionary Congress,

"Including all these sources of income, and after consultation with many heads of missions I think I am far within the truth when I say that the total contribution for missions, from all sources, is less than $6,000,000 a year. If we reckon 10,000 priests, 4,000 brothers, and 40,000 nuns, this would give an average of less than $111 per capita. With this they must support themselves, build churches, maintain schools, hospitals, asylums, colleges, pay the transportation of missionaries, etc."



By courtesy of "The Good Work," New York.

MR. ROOSEVELT AT A CATHOLIC MISSION IN UGANDA.

One of the chief missionary bands is that of the "White Fathers," or Algerian Missionaries, whose missions in Uganda Mr. Roosevelt visited in his African travels. According to the report, the total number of baptisms within the jurisdiction of this one organization during the year beginning July, 1908, was 10,000.

CHURCH PROGRESS IN THE CITIES

OWING, presumably, to a certain cheerful vagueness in the report of the Census Bureau on religious organizations for 1906, just issued, the puzzled religious press, in commenting on the statistics, seek refuge in the figures showing the comparatively great increase in church-membership in the larger cities, and in data on the relative progress made in the cities by the Catholic and Protestant denominations. The report shows that the members of all religious denominations in the continental United States number 32,936,445. Examining the report further, *The Christian Intelligencer* (New York) says in part:

"Of this grand total the various Protestant bodies reported 20,287,742 and the Roman-Catholic Church 12,679,142.

"Comparison with the report for 1890 shows that in general there has been an increase in the proportion of communicants or members in the principal cities as compared with those outside of these cities. In 1906 the percentage of the total number of communicants in these cities for all denominations was 31.9 as compared with 25.7 in 1890.

"For purposes of comparison, the census authorities divided the principal cities into four classes, those having, in 1900, a population of 300,000 and over constituting the first class, those of from 100,000 to 300,000 forming the second, those of from 50,000 to 100,000 making the third, and those of from 25,000 to 50,000 forming the fourth class.

"Of the total number of communicants or members reported for the principal cities by all denominations, 6,307,529, or 60 per cent., belonged to the Roman-Catholic Church, and 3,935,341, or 37.4, to Protestant bodies.

"Of the Protestant aggregate there were 1,478,145 or 7.3 per cent. in the first-class cities, 4.7 per cent. in the second, and 7.4 per cent. in the third and fourth classes combined, while 80.6 per cent. were outside the principal cities.

"Of the Roman-Catholic Church's total membership there were 3,375,453, or 27.9 per cent., in first-class cities; 1,361,132, or 11.3 per cent., in the second; 1,570,944, or 13 per cent., in the third and fourth classes combined; with 5,771,613, or 47.8 per cent., outside the principal cities.

"It is seen, therefore, that the number of members of the Roman-Catholic Church reported in cities of the first class was considerably more than double the number reported by all the Protestant bodies, while outside of the principal cities the number reported by the Catholics was only a little over one-third of the number credited to the Protestants. It is pointed out in the report that the strength of the Protestant bodies, as compared with the Roman-Catholic Church, is greatly understated.

"Only two of the Protestant bodies reported a majority of their membership in the principal cities—*i.e.*, the Church of Christ, Scientist, 82.6 per cent., and the Protestant Episcopal Church 51.2 per cent.; while of the membership of the Jewish congregations 88.7 per cent. are in the principal cities, and of the Eastern Orthodox churches 70.7 per cent."

RT. REV. MONSIGNOR J. FRERI,

General Director of the Catholic Society for the Propagation of the Faith.

Memphis has the largest proportion of Protestant communicants, 84.4 per cent. Fall River has the greatest proportion of Catholic communicants, 86.5 per cent. In proportion of church-members to population, Boston leads with 62.6 per cent.; St. Louis follows with 46.6 per cent. Then come New York, 44.7 per cent.; Chicago, 40.7 per cent., and Philadelphia, 38.8 per cent.

Considering the figures in relation to their showing for the spread of religion, the Pittsburg *Observer* (Catholic) reminds us that the unchurched exceed the church-members in number, and pointedly suggests, therefore, that missionary energy expended in the effort to convert members of one Christian sect to another form of faith, would be more profitably employed in working among those without religious affiliations. Says *The Observer* on this head:

"The Protestant bodies reported 20,287,742, and the Catholic Church 12,679,142. This means that there were, four years ago, about 55,000,000 persons in the United States who lived the lives of pagans. And yet the Protestant 'boards of foreign missions' are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in the vain work of 'converting' the natives of Catholic countries."

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LETTERS AND ART

THE ART OF AN AMERICAN ROMANCER

"RULE 1—write stories that please yourself. There is no Rule 2." In these two curt sentences Sydney Porter, better known as "O. Henry," perhaps the most successful American writer of short stories in recent years, condensed the principles of his art. Both before and since the sudden death of this widely read yet personally almost unknown author, there has been a zealous coining of epithets to describe him and his work. He was "the American Maupassant"; "the Apostle of the picaresque"; "the discoverer of the romance of New York's streets"; "the master of the unexpected ending"; the "Homer of the Tenderloin."

"O. HENRY."

A romancer who could make "all the characters of the 'Arabian Nights' parade up and down Broadway."

His career, as his many biographers have noted, was sufficiently varied to provide him with the numerous shades of local color and catholic sympathy with all specimens of humanity that are characteristic of his work. Born in Greensboro, N. C., forty-two years ago, he spent two and a half years on a Texas ranch, served his time as a newspaper man, as a sojourner, for business reasons, "among the refugees and consuls" of Central America, and briefly as a soda-water clerk in a drug-store, finally blossoming into a writer the success of whose short stories, it is said, has been exceeded only by that of Kipling's tales. In his later work, the fruit of experiences as a flat-dweller in New York and a whimsical yet kindly observer of all phases of the city's life, it has been noted that he has given us much farce-comedy with some stern tragedy. Of his method, a writer in the New York *Evening Post* says:

"O. Henry's stories have the swiftness and the point of the anecdote. In this he was like Maupassant, with whom he has been somewhat recklessly compared. It is the essence of the anecdote that it shall keep its surprize to the end. Just enough art must be employed to keep alive the hearer's interest for the laugh or the gasp to which everything else leads up. This is the way the schoolboy tries to write a short story and this is the way Maupassant wrote his close-packed little tales of fifteen hundred words apiece. . . . . .

"O. Henry wrote very many impossible stories. But they were impossible stories about possible people, whereas the ordinary product of the magazines to-day is impossible stories about impossible people. He took the tramp, the waitress, the shop-girl, the clerk, and put them into a setting of tragedy or farce, but always in a romantic setting. He put plot into their drab lives, keeping the psychological realities largely true. He lacked Maupassant's perfection of form, which consisted in a seeming unconsciousness of form. On this point the difference between the two men might be something like the difference between the survivor of a shipwreck who tells of his escape and the gifted narrator who tells the story at second-hand. Maupassant would be the actual survivor in the case. O. Henry would be the anecdotist. He was always aware that he was telling a story. The art of it was quite visible. But beneath the art, the sense of something real, something poignantly human, was seldom lacking."

His earlier stories, and such of his dramatic pen-sketches of New York that are not marred by a later yielding to a popular demand for slang or by a too fantastic fancy and too boisterous humor, *The Evening Post* believes, will longest be remembered. Then, considering this literary phenomenon:

"How was it that the romance of New York should have been so well caught by one who, until almost middle age, had not known New York? He himself once supplied the answer. It was not the romance of New York he was depicting. It was the romance of the common human heart and of the common life. He put the case in simple fashion:

"'They say I know New York well. Just change Twenty-third Street in one of my New York stories to Main Street, rub out the Flatiron building and insert Town Hall, and the story will fit any up-State town just as well. So long as a story is true to human nature all you need to do to make it fit any town is to change the local color. You can make all the characters of the "Arabian Nights" parade up and down Broadway.'

"This is so old and so undisputed a formula that it is natural to find it quite neglected in practise. The local colorists among us have been busy enough in all conscience; it is the elemental factor of human nature that they have so persistently overlooked."

So, we read, those who are rejoicing over the notion that the United States is at last developing "atmosphere, romance," have fallen into the old error of placing too great emphasis upon the material of the literary workman:

"Poets have begun to sing the sky-scraper and the grain-elevator. The painter has for some time discovered the East Side. Patriot hearts protest against the European exodus, when there are mountains at home far more impressive and romantic than the Alps. But it is not in the new-discovered Rockies or the sky-scraper that romance abides, but in the painter's and the poet's heart. There was poetry in the brownstone fronts of upper New York, if only the man had come to see it, and there will be no poetry in the Yosemite for the moving-picture operator. Let us by all means all go to Europe or China or Texas or wherever it is that we can learn how to see the vast possibilities that inhere in small things and matter-of-fact things. The great elegies have been written about obscure men, the great love poems to little-known women. Kipling wrote a fine dirge for Danny Deever and a poor one for Edward VII. It's the man and not the material that counts."

MUSIC'S YELLOW PERIL

MANY A MUSIC-LOVER, on first hearing the strains of a Chinese orchestra, has been startled by the succession of seeming discords that assailed his unaccustomed ear. Yet it is suggested by Mr. Frederic S. Law in *The New Music Review* (New York) that we may at length be compelled to admit that in harmony the Chinese have really gone far beyond us. "Is There a Yellow Peril in Music?" Mr. Law asks in his title, and continues:

"The music of the East generally provokes the smile and the shrug from the musician of the West. It sounds flat and discordant to his ears; he does not realize that Western music has the same effect on the musician of the East. Foreign missionaries find difficulty in introducing it among their converts; they complain that our tempered scale is out of tune to them on account of its wide intervals. Their ears, attuned to scales of many and more minute divisions, are sensitive to discrepancies which we ignore for the sake of harmonic freedom.

"Long before the dawn of civilization in Europe, ages before its savage tribes had dreamed of the simplest melody, the Chinese originated an elaborate system of music founded on fundamental intervals—the octave, the fourth and the fifth; but it has never found favor in the West. The general opinion is that this is because of its crude, rudimentary character. Of late,

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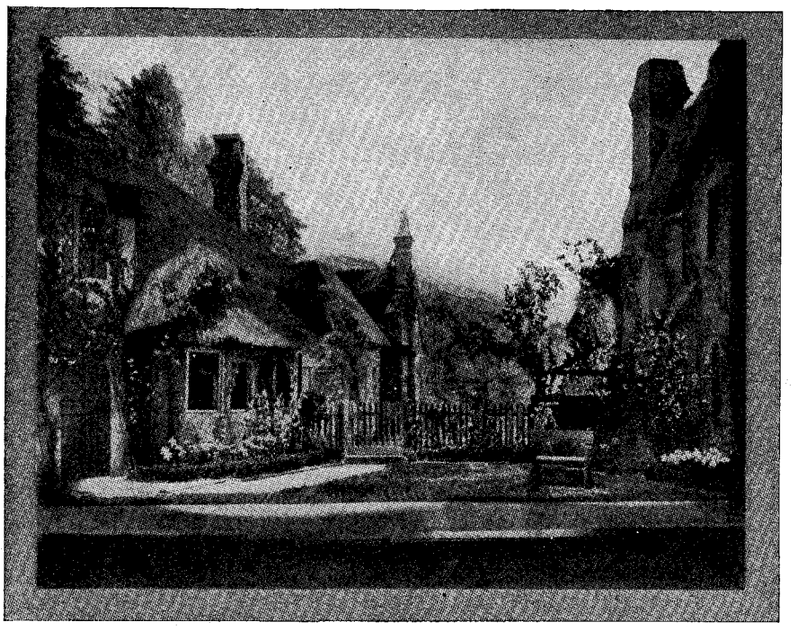
however, the view has been advanced that it is due to its complexity and not to its simplicity; that it represents a stage of harmonic evolution which we have not yet reached. Absurd as it may seem, there are those who uphold this theory. They tell us that the Chinese Ambassador is said to have remarked in some of our most recent music the appearance of themes and progressions essentially Chinese in character."

Just as it is supposed by some scholars that the eyes of the ancient Greeks recognized the primary colors only, so it appears that in the earlier stages of Occidental harmony, the ear was averse to any but the obvious divisions of the octave:

"Thus the music of the medieval Church was harmonized in fourths and fifths, making progressions unendurable to modern ears. The third was considered a dissonance, and probably had much the same effect then that an abruptly sounded major second has to us. . . . . .

"The introduction of the third laid the foundation of modern harmony, and since then the tendency to further contraction of intervals has been constant. Monteverde secured the same freedom for the major second as an unprepared discord. This was the beginning of the unrest and poignancy which characterizes the music of to-day. Later composers have built up further dissonances on the dominant chord—the major and minor ninth, the eleventh, the thirteenth. These, with their inversions and chromatic alterations have so enlarged the scheme of harmonic relations that some of the most quarrelsome intervals and combinations can be recognized as members of the same family, the ear instinctively apprehends their common ancestry and accepts them with complacency."



"CREEPER COTTAGE."

A scene from the second act of "The Cottage in the Air."—"The most beautiful landscape which has been revealed in recent seasons on the American stage."

Thus the tendency has been toward a steady drawing together of intervals which may well be destined to continue. We find, as an extreme example of this tendency, that,

"Strauss in his close association of the tonalities of B major and C major in 'Also Sprach Zarathustra,' in the simultaneous sounding of D, E flat, and F flat in his 'Tod und Verklärung,' not to speak of countless other similar examples, clearly points the way to such approximation. In 'Salome' it may be said with particular appositeness that he out-Herods Herod in his daring discords. F and F sharp (not G flat, which is a very different thing), G and G sharp, A and A flat occur continually together; two themes, one in C major, the other in C minor, are heard at one and the same time—to instance only a few of its blood-curdling dissonances.

"We may shudder at such audacious combinations, but so did our grandfathers at what seemed to them equally objectionable in 'The Flying Dutchman,' 'Tannhäuser,' and 'Lohengrin,' which are now looked upon as *bel canto* in comparison with their successors."

Mr. Law mentions an article in *Die Neue Musik-Zeitung* by F. A. Geissler in which that writer "expresses his belief that there is a future for the quarter-tone," and points to what he considers portents of its coming introduction into our harmonic system. Having summarized Herr Geissler's views, Mr. Law concludes:

"However this may be, Chopin in some of his uncanny enharmonic modulations gives an unmistakable impression of a groping after a smaller interval than the present arrangement of tones allows; he awakens a sense of mystery of a fourth dimension, as it were. He seems to be striving to release the quarter-tone that hovers fantom-like beyond the fixt boundary of our unyielding theory of intervals, *e.g.*, the shifting, dolphin-like hues of the chromatic harmonies in his so-called 'harp étude,' Op. 10, No. 11. Who shall say that some Chopin of the future may not raise the ban against this specter of the East, and thus open a third means of expression to the musician of the West? Certain cannibals of West Africa employ the quarter-tone in the rude chants and cries associated with their feasts on human flesh. The effect is described as being cruel and bloodthirsty in the extreme. The composer of 'Salome' may be moved with envy at the thought of a twenty-fifth century 'Tondichter,' with such an aid in his illustrations of murder, lust, and rapine—we need be only thankful that we shall not be there to hear them!"

THE NEW ART OF SCENIC ILLUSION

WHEN SHAKESPEARE WROTE plays for presentation on the bare Elizabethan stage, he introduced, perforce, long passages of descriptive verse to build up in the imagination of his auditors the scenic wonders that existed in his mind alone. Thus to the very lack of scenery we owe such exquisite lines as those in which *Lorenzo*, in the last act of "The Merchant of Venice," portrays the moonlit sky "inlaid with patines of bright gold"; and it might fairly be argued that our elaborate modern scenery which leaves comparatively little to the imagination, has robbed the playwright's text of literary charm. How recently the development of scenic effect has made our stage "essentially pictorial in its basis of appeal" is told by Clayton Hamilton in his article on "Stage Scenery as an Art" in the June number of *Art and Progress* (Washington).

After reviewing the development of stage scenery from the simple painted drop of 1660, Mr. Hamilton comes to the modern theater. With its improved lighting and consequently broad area for dramatic action, our stage has become an enormous picture-frame giving "the opportunity for the modern drama of illusion." During the last thirty or forty years the pictorial element of stagecraft has become dominant.

"Dramatists have learned to rely more and more upon their settings as media for the expression of many of their dominant ideas; and eminent graphic and decorative artists have been called into the service of the theater as collaborators of the dramatists. In the contemporary theater a finished production often owes nearly as much of its appeal to the designer of the scenery and costumes as it owes to the writer of the lines. But this state of affairs has arisen only within the memory of the present generation of playgoers; and the art of designing stage

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scenery, may therefore, fairly be denominated the youngest of all the arts."

At least three of the principles of this art, new tho it be, says Mr. Hamilton, may now be formulated:

"First of all, the scenic artist must always plan his set to meet the narrative exigencies of the action. . . . If a pistol is to be thrown through a window, as at the climax of 'The City,' the window must be set in a convenient and emphatic place. If an important letter is to be written, a desk must be set in such a situation as to reveal the facial expression of the actor who is to write it. The number and the place of the doors to a room are conditioned by the narrative nature of the entrances; and the arrangement of trees and rocks in a landscape must conform to the needs of the actors in the traffic of the stage. The late Clyde Fitch, who always planned his own scenery, was exceedingly deft in devising settings that would aid the business of his narrative. In his last play, 'The City,' he contrived a set for the first act that made it possible for him to conduct an extended and important scene with no actors on the stage. He slanted a room so that two walls only were exhibited to the audience, one of which was pierced with sliding doors opening on a hallway which disclosed a flight of stairs leading to an upper story.

"The elder *Rand*, in the play, made an exit into the hallway, after which he was heard to drop heavily to the floor; and subsequently a hurried passing-by of many people in the hall, with sentences half-interjected through the opened doors, revealed to the audience that *Rand* had died suddenly of heart failure."

Secondly the scenic artist must endeavor to make his set reveal the mood of the play, and as far as possible the essential bearing of the action:

"Thus, in the first act of 'The Music Master,' the personality of the hero was revealed before his entrance by the aspect of the room in which he lived—a shabby room in an East-Side boarding-house, with a mantelpiece supplied with many knick-knacks which were marvelously selected to reveal the nature of the man who owned them."

The third principle, and perhaps the most important, is,

"to devise a set within which the natural grouping of the actors at every moment of the play will arrange itself in conformity with the laws of pictorial composition. The leading lines of the stage-picture should converge on certain points which may be utilized in the most important business of the act."

In this exigency the scenic artist is greatly aided by appliances that enable him, except when the scene is supposed to be in the full glare of noon, to focus strong light upon any point he desires to emphasize.

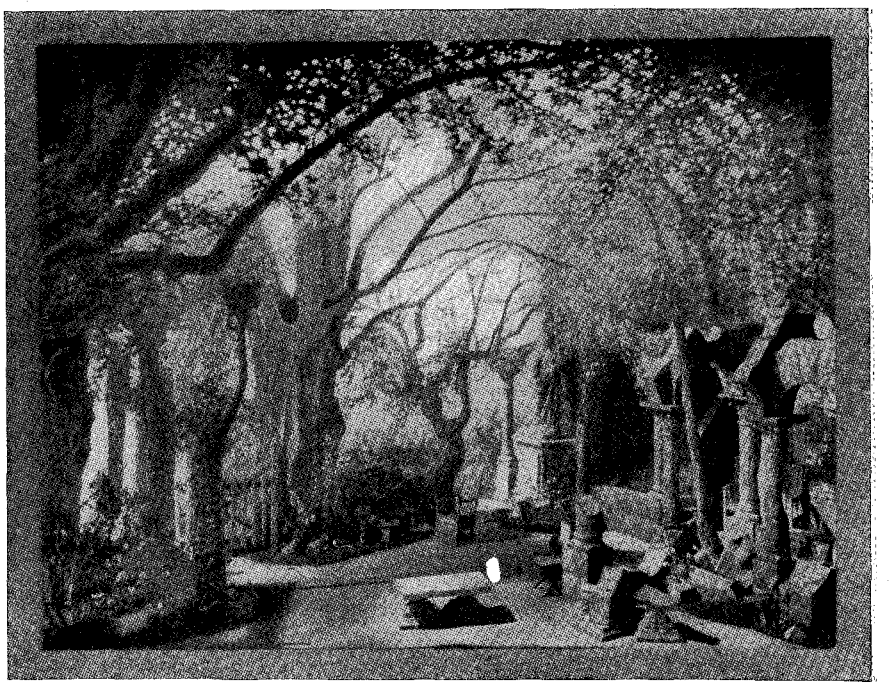
Criticizing individual examples of recent stage settings, Mr. Hamilton says:

"Mr. Hamilton Bell's design for the second act of 'The Cottage in the Air' is the most beautiful landscape which has been revealed in recent seasons on the American stage. It suggests an entire village of thatch-roofed cottages set in a hollow of hills rolling away to a far horizon dim-discerned; and, furthermore, it affords an emphatic convergence of lines upon the gateway in the center of the stage, which is thereby made a serviceable station for the actor. . . . . .

"The set for the first act of 'The Lily,' devised under the direction of Mr. David Belasco, presents a lovely picture to the eye and effectively emphasizes the gateway through which the heroine is to enter; but the stage is somewhat crowded, the landscape is thereby divested of the sense of distance, and the stone seat in the center seems too obviously set there for the convenience of two actors who need it to conduct a dialog."

A COMMENCEMENT CONTRAST

ALL THE ROUTINE features of the college commencement season—undergraduate antics, baccalaureate addresses, doctors' theses, alumni reunions, and the rest—are among the present commonplaces of newspaper chronicle and good-natured comment. First among the great universities to hold its graduating exercises, Columbia, we learn, conferred 1,251 degrees with the customary impressive ceremonies. President Butler delivered a dignified address advocating intellectual charity in these muck-raking days. Old graduates met, marched, and sang jovial choruses. "Amusing antics" were indulged in by parading alumni, drest as harlequins, jailbirds, etc.



"THE MONK'S PARK."

The stage setting for the first act of "The Lily," which "presents a lovely picture to the eye . . . but the stage is too crowded."

As an offset to wholesome frivolity of this nature, candidates for the degree of doctor of philosophy presented dissertations upon such subjects as: "The Phylogeny of Certain Cerithidæ"; "The Bellum Civile of Petronius"; "Grammar of the Coos Language of Oregon," and on "4- and 5-Acetamino Acetantloranils and Quinazolines Derived Therefrom."

Just six days earlier, graduation ceremonies as unlike these as possible were held in Macon County, Alabama. They were the twenty-ninth annual commencement exercises of Tuskegee Institute. Original and picturesque, they were also intensely practical, and illustrative of the earnest work of Dr. Booker T. Washington for the progressive advancement of the American negro.

In the Boston *Evening Transcript*, Mr. William H. Lewis, the celebrated colored football player of a few years ago, now Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, describes the scene. After the commencement procession of 1,600 pupils in uniforms of blue and white, music was furnished in the crowded auditorium by the admirably trained school orchestra of about fifty pieces, and the school choir of about one hundred voices. Of the vocal numbers Mr. Lewis says, "there was some classical music, but the dominant thing was the folk-lore songs by the orchestra and choir together. There were negro melodies in plenty, and I don't think I had ever really heard them sung before until I heard them sung at Tuskegee."

All the surroundings were distinctive and typical. "The stage

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setting," Mr. Lewis continues, "would have turned Belasco and others of the dramatic cult green with envy"; for,

"One sitting in the audience and facing the platform beheld on his left, at the extreme end of the platform, a fireplace built up with brick and mortar and tiling, partly completed. Directly back of it and a little farther along toward the center of the stage was a model of a section of a house, partly shingled, the roof partly tinned. Next came an engine all set up and connected. Directly back of that was some turning machinery. Next to the engine along the platform was a milk separator and other paraphernalia for the care of milk. Directly back of this and along the center of the stage was a stand of potted plants and cut flowers of all descriptions. Farther along to the right, occupying a large section of the stage, was a box-furnished cottage, consisting of a kitchen, dining-room, living-room, and bedroom, the whole thing made of packing-boxes, designed, trimmed, draped, and painted by a girl student. Along the front row of the platform were not only the usual ferns, palms, etc., but artistically arranged in groups were giant cabbages, onions, carrots, turnips, and other seasonable vegetables."

With no ornamental preliminaries, but simply and directly, President Washington introduced the speakers:

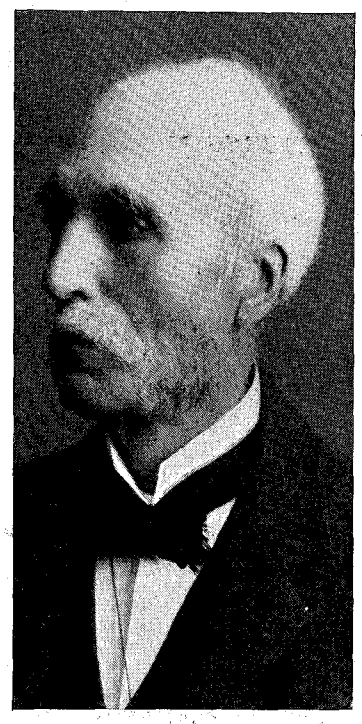
"First to appear was a young man, Collins Harry Robinson, who delivered the salutatory, his subject being, 'Managing a Dairy.' He came upon the platform drest in a dairyman's white trousers, coat, and hat, and proceeded in a businesslike way to tell in simple and direct, straightforward language what the dairy business was; then analyzed milk, giving its chemical constituents, and then illustrated the care of the milk by the use of machinery in purifying it and airing it and bottling it. It was all done in about ten minutes and everybody felt that he knew more about milk after listening to the salutatory than he had ever known before. It was something different from the Latin salutatory at Harvard or the English in our other New England colleges, and most effective.

"Another young man, John Henry Ward, took for his subject, 'The Advance of the Boll Weevil,' and told us all about it and how to meet it. A young woman, Miss Teressa Simpson, took for her subject, 'Growing Flowers as an Occupation.' She was drest just as she would be at work in her garden or her hothouse, in a homespun apron and plain clothes, and what she didn't know about the subject, both as a business proposition and as a scientific theme, is not worth telling."

There was singing, marching, and orchestral music during the intermission. At two o'clock the audience reassembled, facing a somewhat altered scene:

"The box-furnished cottage, which had taken up a great part of the stage, was removed and the platform was covered with machinery and appliances representing the different trades which were taught the students. A blacksmith's forge and anvil, with all the paraphernalia, had been added, also a shoemaker's outfit. The girls' industries were represented by dressmaking and millinery establishments and exhibits, and also mattress-making. The whistle from the steam-engine on the stage was blown, and here followed an exhibition of the students at work at their several industries."

The exercises were closed with the distribution of prizes and diplomas and a five-minute address of earnest, practical advice by Dr. Washington. Among the other features of commencement week were the exercises of the Bible Training School, in the course of which one young man, Charles Leroy Thompson, taking as his subject, "My Last Summer's Work," told of his labors among the miners of southern Alabama, pointing out what might be done to improve the moral and social life of these humble toilers.



GOLDWIN SMITH,

Who wrote of himself as "an Englishman who regards the American Commonwealth as the greatest achievement of his race."

CANADA'S "GRAND OLD MAN"

ABSOLUTE independence of thought, whether on politics, economics, education, or religion, is the characteristic of Prof. Goldwin Smith which particularly impresses the many biographers of the distinguished Canadian scholar who has just died in Toronto in his eighty-seventh year. They dwell upon his active part in the comparative democratizing of Oxford University in his earlier manhood; his services as professor in Cornell University; his journalistic work in Canada, and the long list of books that bear his name. Some, however, are most impressed by his strong tho always critical friendship for the United States, and his active advocacy of the Union cause during our Civil War. Others pay more attention to his persistent declarations in favor of the ultimate union of Canada with the United States, which subjected him to so much bitter criticism in his adopted land. He finds favor with some because of his constant outspoken opposition of anything that savored of "Jingoism." In other quarters he is censured or praised for what is differently interpreted as agnosticism or objection to dogmatic theology. To some he is "Canada's Grand Old Man." To some he is "the sage of Toronto." To some he is "the last of the great agnostics."

Of his position on religion, the New York *Sun*, which published many striking contributions from his pen, says:

"Mr. Smith defined his position to be that of an earnest yet reverent seeker after truth. In his final letter he pronounced Christianity to be 'the highest morality preached through the best organ, attested and commended by the highest example,' yet hardly attainable by mankind in this life. But Christianity, he added, is based upon the doctrine of the fall of man. From the specific Old-Testament account of man's creation Dr. Smith dissented. In his opinion mankind came into being independently in a number of regions of the earth. His primal religion was perhaps a simple worship of the stars. . . . . He concluded:

"'Christianity is the product, happily for mankind, of an element naturally religious; not of a conquering tribe or tribes, but of a good peasantry, such as furnished Jesus and his apostles; a population which had no connection with military ascendency or with ambition of any kind, tho we know when ambition, sacerdotal and regal, got to work upon the religion of Jesus, what results were produced.

"'Morality, by which man must live, if he is a social being and society is to hold together, may well be taken to be the rule of his Maker, and thus in fact identified with pure and rational religion. If the author of man's nature is God, morality is the worship of God. Nor does this seem to exclude a truly religious frame of mind or even fraternity in spirit pious. '*Credo quia impossibile est*' is surely, when scrutinized, not an expression of rational piety, of piety likely to present a firm foundation for character or perhaps to be very acceptable to the God of truth.

"'If this seems presumptuous, let me say once more that I speak as a learner, not as a teacher, and that a man in extreme old age has little time left in which to learn.'"

A writer in the Toronto *World*, without indorsing Goldwin Smith's annexation views, explains that,

"As an Englishman—and no one was prouder of being one—he wrote of himself as 'an Englishman who regards the American Commonwealth as the greatest achievement of his race.' . . And so, then, regard him as a great intellect, a man and thinker of the highest kind of political and literary courage, who looked in America for the second coming of what had been greatest and best in the England of Cromwell and Milton."

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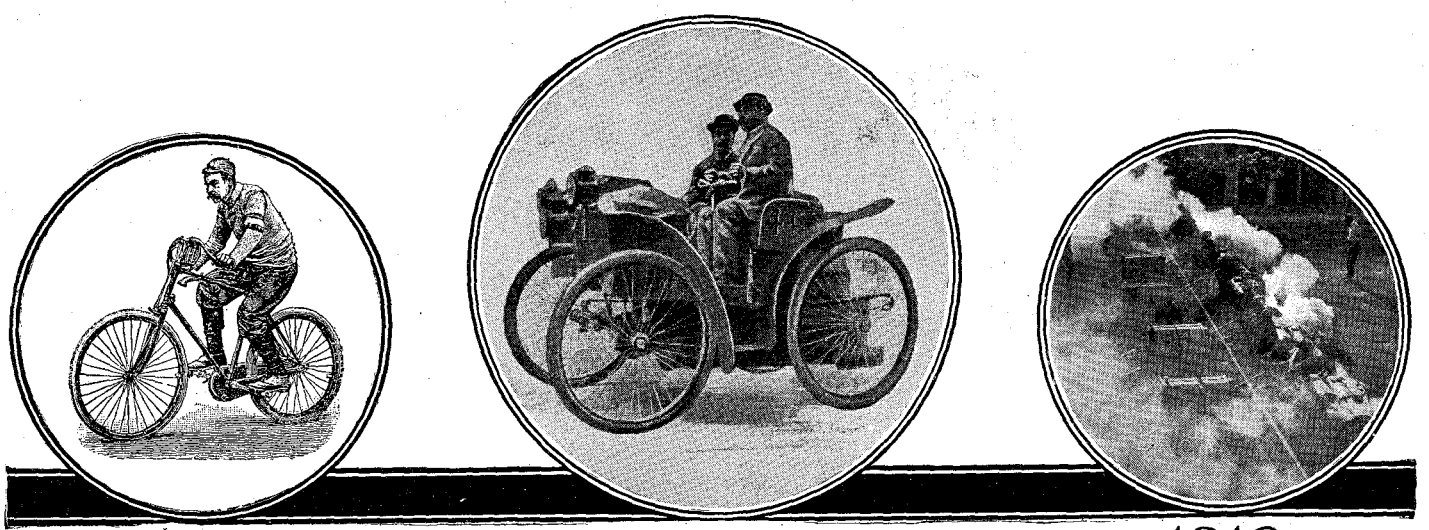

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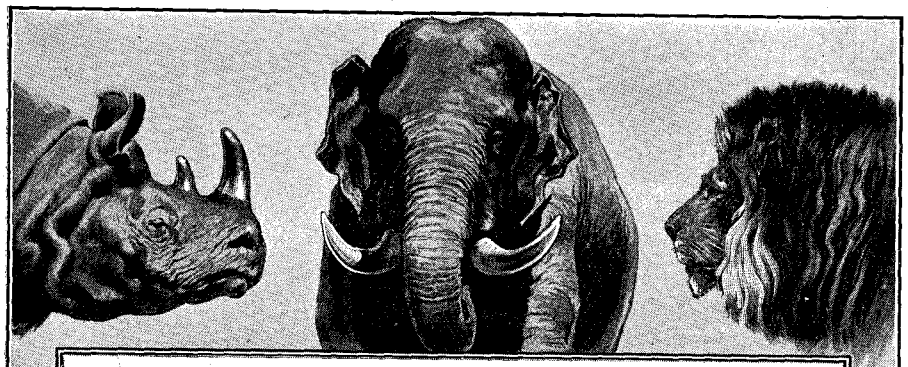

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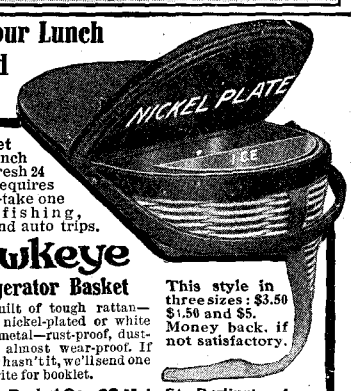

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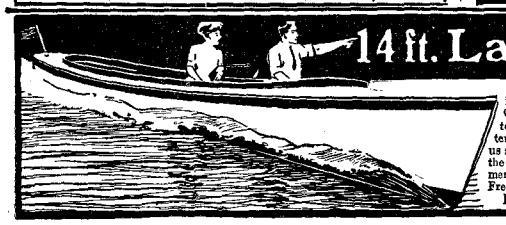

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CURRENT POETRY

FROM Maine comes a book of lyrics by Lizette Woodward Reese ("A Wayside Lute," bound in perfect taste by T. B. Mosher)—a volume that brings with it the peace and quiet of a Sabbath morning in the country of New England. Miss Reese will never be popular. Her work will remain caviare to the general magazine readers, who are not interested in the refinements and subtleties of art. This author does not work in broad and obvious ways and rarely strikes a full, free major chord; instead she employs delicate lyric overtones and produces a frail music that is graded to the finest ear. The slenderest theme lends itself to her purpose and like Heine she has the skill to lift a line of prose to the purest poetry by strange little grammatical twists and inversions. The movement of her verses is delightfully varied and the broken rhythm—that highest form of metrical art—is introduced by means of the most minute and skilful catches and pauses. With this volume of verse Miss Reese should win the secure and lonely eminence that confers the title of "the poet's poet."

In "Homesick" Miss Reese gives us the delicate personal note of reminiscent grief. Nothing more typical of the author's work could be instanced than the last two lines of this poem.

Homesick

(On a Rainy Day)

Oh, tell me not of any mirth;
I know them all by heart—
Fond laughter wavering by the hearth,
Shrill songs of field and cart.

Oh, tell me not of any grief,
For I do know them all—
Slim, empty chambers, wane of leaf,
And tears, tears that befall.

Oh, tell me not of beauty's glass,
I know it through and through;
Old loves, each flower within the grass,
Is fashioned like to you.

Jest, weeping, daring beauty, too,
Starlight and jocund dawn;
I learned them every one from you,
That now are lost and gone.

Old loves, old house worn dear and thin,
One thing is left of all;—
I hear the little rains begin
Along the orchard wall.

"Wild Geese" is one of the most exquisite pieces in this or any other contemporary volume of verse. It is a pastel of severest plainness and with few lines, yet there is no suggestion of poverty. Only two colors appear, gray and orange, and these are used to accentuate the bleakness, while the whole poem vibrates with the lonely cry of the wild geese "from out the hostelries of the sky."

Wild Geese

By Lizette Woodward Reese

The sun blown out;
The dusk about;
Fence, roof, tree—here or there,

Stomach Troubles
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Produces healthy activity of weak and disordered stomachs. An unexcelled strength builder.

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Wedged fast in the drab air;
A pool vacant with sky,
That stares up like an eye.

Nothing can happen. All is done—
The quest to fare,
The race to run—
The house sodden with years,
And bare
Even of tears.

A cry!
From out the hostelries of the sky,
And down the gray wind blown;
Rude, innocent, alone.

Now, in the west, long sere,
An orange thread, the length of spear;
It glows;
It grows;
The flagons of the air
Drip color everywhere;
The village—fence, roof, tree—
From the lapsed dusk pulls free,
And shows
A rich, still, unforgotten place;
Each window square,
Yellow for yellow renders back:
The pool puts off its foolish face:
The wagon track
Crooks past lank garden-plot
To Rome, to Camelot,

A cry!

"The Daffodils" is music pure and simple.

The Daffodils

BY LIZETTE WOODWARD REESE

Now through the April land doth pass,
As through the slim, Sicilian grass,
The Vision of the Daffodils—
Persephone! Persephone!

A DOCTOR'S EXPERIENCE

Medicine Not Needed in This Case

It is hard to convince some people that coffee does them an injury! They lay their bad feelings to almost every cause but the true and unsuspected one.

But the doctor knows. His wide experience has proven to him that, to some systems, coffee is an insidious poison that undermines the health.

Ask the doctor if coffee is the cause of constipation, stomach and nervous troubles.

"I have been a coffee drinker all my life. I am now 42 years old and when taken sick two years ago with nervous prostration, the doctor said that my nervous system was broken down and that I would have to give up coffee.

"I got so weak and shaky I could not work, and reading your advertisement of Postum, I asked my grocer if he had any of it. He said, 'Yes,' and that he used it in his family and it was all it claimed to be.

"So I quit coffee and commenced to use Postum steadily and found in about two weeks' time I could sleep soundly at night and get up in the morning feeling fresh. In about two months I began to gain flesh. I weighed only 146 pounds when I commenced on Postum and now I weigh 167 and feel better than I did at 20 years of age.

"I am working every day and sleep well at night. My two children were great coffee drinkers, but they have not drank any since Postum came into the house, and are far more healthy than they were before."

Read "The Road to Wellville," found in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Ask your tailor for this new Shackamaxon booklet, "A Well-Dressed Man."

Or we'll gladly send you a copy free if you'll write us for it. Every man who wants to wear the right clothes—and at the right time—ought to read it.

You especially ought to see the latest Shackamaxon summer serges.

Both the blue serges in hundreds of fancy weaves, and our wonderfully attractive *white outing serges*—pure white and in many delicate stripe effects. These goods are far better than flannel in every way—more distinctive; keep their shape better; cleanse better; and always look spick and span. They are right up to the minute in style. And they make the most refreshing garments imaginable—either to wear or look at.

Why is it real economy to wear tailor-made clothes?

Because a good tailor not only fits your individual lines—gives you style and the best choice of patterns and colorings; but he gives you *high-grade fabrics*, that outwear ordinary stuff two to one; and look well to the last thread.

If you want to dress well and at the same time save money, insist on having your next suit made of

"Shackamaxon"

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All pure wool. Thoroughly shrunk.

Made for merchant tailors only

No better fabrics are produced anywhere in the world. And, at the price, no foreign-made goods can equal them.

They are made of the finest wool that grows—the long perfect flexible fibre from live fleeces; and manufactured with the utmost care and skill at every step.

Pass your hand over these beautifully-finished fabrics—fine smooth silky worsteds; soft pliable cheviots, and velvety serges—you can *feel* their quality as well as see it. And it *stays*.

If any suit of Shackamaxon fabric shrinks or fades, we'll pay for another suit.

We make these fabrics in our own mills—4000 patterns or more every year. And we sell them—not through jobbers—but direct to the tailor so that he and you get unusual value.

Any good tailor who hasn't these fabrics will get them for you without delay. If necessary, write to us; and we'll tell you *by return mail* of a tailor in your own neighborhood who has them.

Look for the "Shackamaxon" trade-mark stamped on every suit-pattern. It is our pledge that *if any fault develops in this fabric at any time, we will make it good.*

J R KEIM & COMPANY, Shackamaxon Mills
Philadelphia

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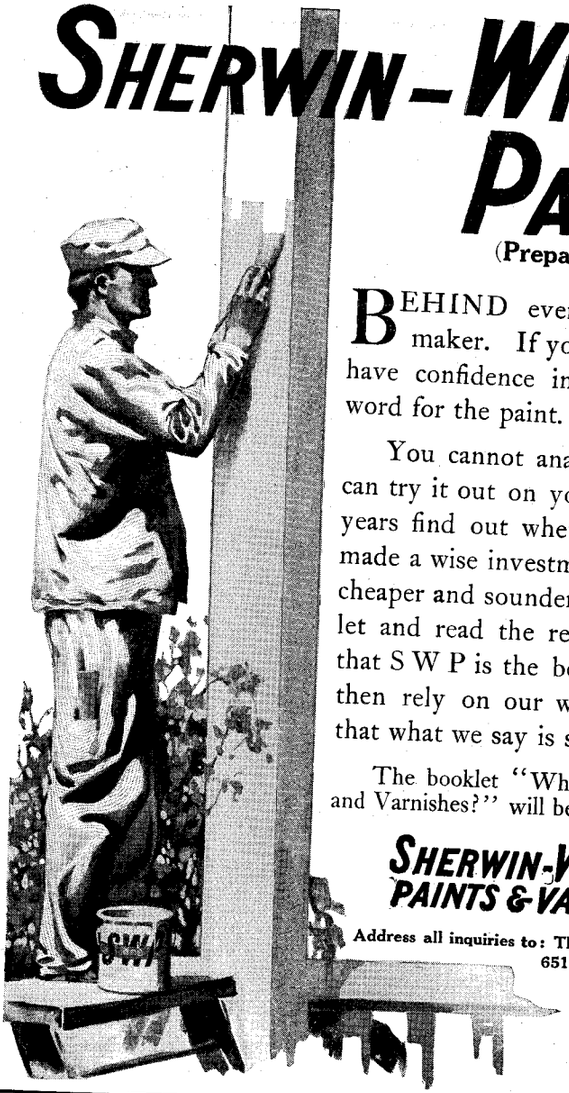
(Prepared) S W P



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THE LITERARY DIGEST

44 East 23d Street New York City

And ever still *Persephone!*
This antique cry the weather fills.

It is the old mood of the spring,
A sweet and a heart-breaking thing—
The budding joy, the vanished good;
For, tho we pluck the daffodils,
Or walk with laughter on the hills,
Yet go we empty through the wood!

This lyric from "Poems" (T. Y. Crowell & Co.) has a finish that is not always found in the work of the prolific Benson brothers.

The Hidden Manna

By A. C. Benson

A tale of lonely grief he told,
Of shattered life and dull despair;
And as he spoke a mist unrolled,
And angels, sorrowful and fair,
Cool leaves of healing trees did hold.

Ah me! 'twas I, not he, espied
Those proffering hands, that healing tree
Beside the bitter spring, beside
The silent wells of agony—
And I, not he, was satisfied.

The gift of poetry brings with it certain compensations and one of these is the privilege of gaining the strange consolation that comes with the perfect expression of sorrow. We select "Fettered" from a volume of poems called "Flower and Thorn" (Oxford Press).

Fettered

By Lloyd Mifflin

'Tis true, I am not now what I would be
If health had helped me on; for I have been
As one who battles some great wave of green
That still o'errides him in a cruel sea.
Had I been armed with strength as gloriously
As some who sing, then in the hyaline
Of song, sailing beyond the ports terrene,
I might have reached my haven. But for me
Sickness hath dimmed my star into eclipse,
Hath bound my wings about me with a thong.
As some pale diver, the seaweed among,
Sinks with his treasure ere he reach the ships,
So I sink back, and from impassioned lips
Drop in the deep the garnered pearls of song.

The poems of Elsa Barker have been bound under one cover ("The Frozen Trail and Other Poems," Duffield & Co.). The title piece and "The Song of the North Pole Flag" are strong and beautiful and have already been printed in these columns. The rest of the verses in this volume are marred by a harsh, lack-humor, masculine touch, and would almost seem to have been written by another author. "The Song of My Soul," for the most part slag, is redeemed partly by a gleaming bit of gold.

The Song of My Soul

By Elsa Barker

Long did I wonder what my soul might be.
Was it a pale reflection of God's light
Upon the surface of terrestrial night?
Was it a memory of eternity
Hidden behind the world-veil from my sight?
There came no answer, tho I questioned long,
Until one day I heard my soul's own song:
"I am the spirit of Love that burns in thee
And in all things, quivering to reunite."

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

DID PLATT MAKE ROOSEVELT PRESIDENT?

THE late Senator Platt answers this question with a most decided affirmative in the closing words of the first instalment of his "Autobiography" in this month's *McClure's*. "But for my insistence upon his nomination for the Vice-Presidency, Roosevelt certainly would not have succeeded McKinley in 1901, and perhaps he never would have been President of the United States." Moreover, we are assured, Mr. Roosevelt would never have reached the White House and, of course, would never have had a triumphal progress through Europe, or represented this country at King Edward's funeral, if Frank Platt, the Senator's son, had not pinched his leg at a certain critical moment. This dramatic story is preceded by an account of how Platt brought about Colonel Roosevelt's nomination for Governor of New York. On this occasion, we are told, the "Easy Boss" took it upon himself to call the then "hero of San Juan" a coward. Governor Black was expecting a renomination, but when "Roosevelt, covered with military glory, came back from Cuba," Senator Platt saw in him the one man who could insure Republican success in the State. So Lemuel Ely Quigg was sent to Montauk Point "to sound the Colonel."

Mr. Quigg found the Colonel more than pleased with the suggestion.

When Quigg plumped at Roosevelt the question, "Would you accept the Republican nomination for Governor?" there was no hesitation in the answer.

Like cracks from a rifle, the gallant Colonel came back with:

"Would I? I would be delighted!"

"Then count upon Senator Platt's support. Come to the Fifth Avenue Hotel to see him," was Quigg's reply.

Roosevelt came to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. We had a long talk. We buried past differences. He agreed to head the Republican State ticket, if nominated, and to consult with me and other party leaders about appointments and legislation in case he was elected. When Colonel Roosevelt parted from me, he was my choice for Governor. I set to work to nominate and elect him.

But before the State Convention met, it was found that, during the previous year, Mr. Roosevelt had sworn off his taxes in New York on the theory that he was a resident of the District of Columbia, and was therefore ineligible for the Governorship of New York State. This point was brought up by Republicans opposing the Roosevelt nomination. On its being referred to the Colonel, the following dialog ensued, says Senator Platt, quoting from his last year's *Cosmopolitan* article:

At this juncture Mr. Roosevelt took me aside, and said, with a trepidation I had never before and have never since seen him display, "I can not remain in this fight: I must withdraw from the race."

His desire to withdraw was made apparent

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A HOWARD is always worth what you pay for it.

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Never use any artificial means of cooling until ready to use; then ice and lemon may be added.

Don'ts

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to every one in the room. The fatal effect of his withdrawal was to me so manifest that I replied: "You must not withdraw. You must trust to me to solve the problem and elect you Governor of the State."

In order to emphasize my determination and to restore his courage, I said, with brutal frankness: "Is the hero of San Juan a coward?"

He replied with his customary vehemence: "No, I am not a coward!"

The legal difficulty was referred to Elihu Root, who made the speech in the convention supporting Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy and eligibility.

This task Mr. Root performed so exceedingly well that the opposition to the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt was effectually quelled. And so effective were the arguments of Mr. Root that the Democrats in the campaign which followed never so much as broached the subject of Mr. Roosevelt's ineligibility.

Senator Platt goes on to tell of Mr. Roosevelt's dramatic campaign, election, and successful administration. The Governor expected a second term, but the Senator believed that he was needed on the National ticket in 1900. A majority of the Republican National Committee were won over. Following his own inclinations and the advice of a number of his closest friends, Governor Roosevelt had published a newspaper interview in which he stated positively that he would not accept the nomination. He even protested that if he were nominated for Vice-President he would arise in the convention and unequivocally decline. To quote Senator Platt again:

I heard about this, and asked my son Frank to go to him and say that he would be nominated; that he could not stop that; and I wanted his promise that if he were made McKinley's associate he would run.

Roosevelt and my son soon came to my rooms. The Governor was in a state of rare excitement, even for him.

"I shall go to the New York caucus, and tell the delegates that I shall, if nominated for Vice-President, arise in the convention and decline. I can serve you, Senator Platt, far better as Governor than as Vice-President," said Roosevelt pugnaciously.

"But you can not be renominated for Governor, and you are going to be nominated for Vice-President," was my retort.

"I can not be renominated?" queried Roosevelt.

"No; your successor is in this room," said I, pointing to Chairman Odell. "Now, I want your promise that if you are indorsed by the New York caucus you will not refuse, and that if you are nominated by the convention you will run," I added.

Roosevelt showed his teeth, paced up and down the room, and chafed as a horse does under a tight rein and curbed bit.

"Well, Senator Platt," finally returned Roosevelt reluctantly, "I will pledge myself not to decline formally the New York caucus indorsement. But I shall certainly urge the caucus to name another," he added.

"And remember that I shall pinch you if I see any signs of your getting up and declining," put in my son.

"All right; you may pinch me as hard as you like," answered Roosevelt, as he and Frank hurried to the caucus of the New York

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delegation, then in progress on the main floor of the Hotel Walton.

The session was a long and heated one. Some of the delegates used very plain English to Governor Roosevelt. One of the most forceful speeches was made by Edward Lauterbach. Rising in his seat and advancing to the front row of delegates, where Mr. Roosevelt was seated, Mr. Lauterbach, emphasizing his remarks by gestures almost in Mr. Roosevelt's face, said to him:

"Your very presence at this convention as a delegate at large is an allurement to the convention to nominate you. You come here, and, moving among the delegates, associating with your old friends from the West, and for that matter from all parts of the country, with the glamour of the Spanish War resting on you, you tempt the delegates to support you and make you the candidate, regardless of what you may say as to your wishes in the matter."

While he was speaking, as many will remember, the elevator in the Walton Hotel suddenly fell, with a loud crash. This interrupted the speech and caused confusion for a few minutes. As soon as order was restored, Mr. Lauterbach relieved the tension by the jocose remark:

"I brought down the house, anyhow."

Senator Depew was presiding, and at length Mr. Roosevelt arose and addrest him. He reiterated in most emphatic terms his statement that he was not a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and his associates from New York must respect his wishes and neither work among the delegates to bring about his nomination nor present his name to the convention for that office.

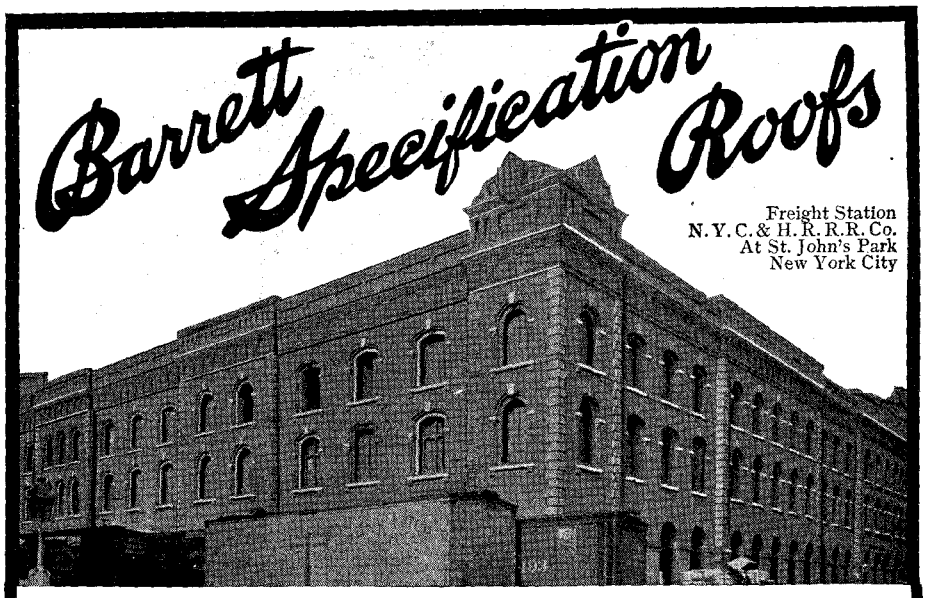
Just as Dr. Albert Shaw, Frederick W. Holls, Nicholas Murray Butler, and others of Roosevelt's self-constituted friends clustered about him and whispered audibly, "Say you'll decline if nominated, Governor," my son pinched Roosevelt in the leg and said "Remember your contract with the Senator, Governor."

Roosevelt kept faith. He ignored the solicitations of Shaw and the others, and sat down. In other words, a pinch may be said to have made Roosevelt President; for, had he executed the threat of declining and had it been accepted, he would never have reached the White House. . . . . .

It was on this occasion that Roosevelt caused it to be known that he would yield as gracefully as possible if the convention "took the bit in its teeth" and insisted upon nominating him. Such a demonstration, however, was merely an incident. The nomination of Mr. Roosevelt was as certain as fate when Senator Hanna made it known to Senator Quay and to me that he would join his forces with ours.

The wisdom of my insistence that Roosevelt should be McKinley's running mate was vindicated at the polls. The McKinley-Roosevelt team simply ran away from Bryan and his mate, and New York State was kept in the Republican column.

Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, Albert Shaw, of *The Review of Reviews*, Frederick W. Holls, and others who pretended to be Governor Roosevelt's friends, at Philadelphia, were most persistent in trying to poison the Governor's mind with insinuations that my sole object in naming him for Vice-President was politically to "shelve" him. I ignored this twaddle at the time, and I have no recollection of referring to it publicly since. Instead of "shelving" Roosevelt, I must plead guilty to the charge of "kicking him up-stairs." I believe Roosevelt himself would convict me of this.



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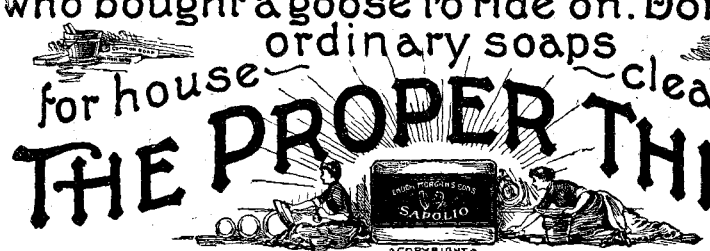

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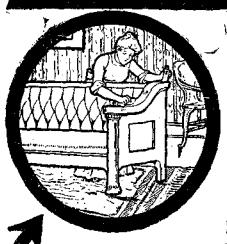

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A ROOSEVELT ELEPHANT HUNT

COLONEL ROOSEVELT has not exprest his opinion yet on the recent behavior of a certain elephant in America, tho some remarks on the Grand Old Pachyderm may be expected soon. One wonders whether he would classify it with the comparatively tractable Asiatic variety or with the African species—wilder but "larger and finer." Of the latter Colonel Roosevelt writes in the June *Scribner's:*

No other animal, not the lion himself, is so constant a theme of talk, and a subject of such unflagging interest around the campfires of African hunters and in the native villages of the African wilderness, as the elephant. Indeed the elephant has always profoundly imprest the imagination of mankind. It is, not only to hunters, but to naturalists, and to all people who possess any curiosity about wild creatures and the wild life of nature, the most interesting of all animals. Its huge bulk, its singular form, the value of its ivory, its great intelligence—in which it is only matched, if at all, by the highest apes, and possibly by one or two of the highest carnivores—and its varied habits, all combine to give it an interest such as attaches to no other living creature below the rank of man. In line of descent and in physical formation it stands by itself, wholly apart from all the other great land beasts, and differing from them even more widely than they differ from one another. The two existing species—the African, which is the larger and finer animal, and the Asiatic—differ from one another as much as they do from the mammoth and similar extinct forms which were the contemporaries of early man in Europe and North America. The carvings of our paleolithic forefathers, etched on bone by cavern-dwellers, from whom we are sundered by ages which stretch into an immemorial past, show that in their lives the hairy elephant of the north played the same part that his remote collateral descendant now plays in the lives of the savages who dwell under a vertical sun beside the tepid waters of the Nile and the Kongo.

After continuing with some reflections on the intelligence of the great beast, the Colonel describes a hunt on the ridges of Mount Kenia. Several hours tramping through the thick jungle slopes had finally shown the party the trails of a small herd. With Mr. Cunninghame in the lead, and accompanied by two 'Ndorobo guides, they crept up on the elephants, which as yet they had not seen.

At last we came in sight of the mighty game. The trail took a twist to one side, and there, thirty yards in front of us, we made out part of the gray and massive head of an elephant resting his tusks on the branches of a young tree—elephants hardly ever feed at noon. A couple of minutes passed before, by cautious scrutiny, we were able to tell whether the animal we could see was a cow or a bull, and whether, if a bull, it carried heavy enough horns. Then we saw that it was a big bull with good ivory. It turned its head in my direction and I saw its eye; and I fired a little to one side of the eye at a spot which I thought would lead to the brain.

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I struck exactly where I aimed, but the head of an elephant is enormous and the brain small, and the bullet missed it. However, the shock momentarily stunned the beast. He stumbled forward, half falling, and as he recovered I fired with the second barrel, again aiming for the brain. This time the bullet sped true, and as I lowered the rifle from my shoulder I saw the great lord of the forest come crashing to the ground.

But at that very instant, before there was a moment's time in which to reload, the thick bushes parted immediately on my left front, and through them surged the vast bulk of a charging bull elephant, the matted mass of tough creepers snapping like packthread before his rush. He was so close that he could have touched me with his trunk. I leapt to one side and dodged behind a tree trunk, opening the rifle, throwing out the empty shells, and slipping in two cartridges. Meanwhile Cunninghame fired right and left, at the same time throwing himself into the bushes on the other side. Both his bullets went home, and the bull stopt short in his charge, wheeled, and immediately disappeared in the thick cover. We ran forward, but the forest had closed over his wake. We heard him trumpet shrilly, and then all sounds ceased.

ROOSEVELT THE ORATOR

"THINK of a sledge-hammer, a steam-roller, a slow moving, stone-walling batsman"; then, "think of a combination of all three," and you have some idea of Mr. Roosevelt's oratory, says "One Who Has Heard Him," in the London *Daily Mail*. An orator must first of all make himself heard. Nobody ever found fault with Mr. Roosevelt on this score, we are told.

He speaks slowly and very clearly. Every word, every syllable even, is sep-ar-ate and dis-tinct. His one gesture is tremendous. He raises his right arm. He holds it threateningly above his head. It trembles with emphasis. It grips the hearers tight. They watch it as one watches a thunder-cloud ready to burst or a great tree about to fall. Then with a piston-like movement he brings it down. The clenched right fist thuds into the left palm. His point is rammed home. The tension is relaxed.

The Kaiser was greatly taken by this characteristic attitude of his guest. He told his intimates with great glee how he had sent Mr. Roosevelt a photograph in which the ex-President on horseback was expounding some thesis with uplifted arm, while the Kaiser was bending forward in the saddle to listen. Upon the back of the photograph his Imperial Majesty had playfully written: "The General-in-Chief of the German Armies agreeing with ex-President Roosevelt."

Then, for a change—oratory must be well varied—Mr. Roosevelt will turn to humor. His features, which have been almost convulsed with strenuousness, relax and grow mild. His teeth are no longer terrible. A smile—I had almost said a grin—broadens out his cheeks and jaws. His eyes gleam with enjoyment. Up goes his voice—up, up, into a falsetto. The audience lean forward not to miss the joke. The point comes on the high G. In the perfect stillness even a whisper could be heard. It is almost in

Universal Intercommunication

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES — LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE — BELL SYSTEM

Universal service as typified by the Bell System today is the result of thirty years of unceasing endeavor.

The equipment for this service includes ten million miles of wire, more than twenty-five thousand miles of underground conduit, buildings enough to house a city of people, thousands of switchboards with millions of tiny electric lights and billions of miles of fine copper threads — *over five million telephones in daily use.*

This great development has been made possible only by sound financing and proper provision for maintenance and reconstruction; while fair profits and substantial security have won the confidence of conservative investors. Especially when considered with the fact that the value of Bell properties exceeds the outstanding capital.

The Bell System was so wisely planned and soundly constructed that it has kept pace with the constantly increasing demands of a Nation.

Twenty million connections made daily show the usefulness of the Bell service.

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One Policy, One System, Universal Service.

5½% INVESTMENTS 6%

The continuous increase of the crops on North Dakota farms is steadily enhancing the value of the land securing our First Farm Mortgages, 5½% and 6% per annum. Write for booklet "A."

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NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
Avoid Unscrupulous Druggists

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Original and Genuine
MALTED MILK

Rich milk malted grain extract in powder. A quick lunch.

The Food-Drink for all ages.
Better than Tea or Coffee.
Keep it on your sideboard at home.

Others are Imitations—Ask for "HORLICK'S"

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8 Times More Boric Acid

You know the value of Boric Acid in Talc Powder. It imparts that soothing, antiseptic quality, without which the powder is merely a skin-drier.

If you have not secured good results from the use of talcum for sunburn, it is because you have not used—

COLGATE'S TALC POWDER

The Real Boric Powder

(Best in Antiseptic Value)

Where others *imply* equality by copying our packages, we *prove* our superiority by the following scientific comparison of an eminent chemist:

Messrs. Colgate & Co.

In comparison with several other widely advertised talcums, I find that Colgate's Talc contains more than EIGHT times as much Boric Acid.

It also contains two OTHER ingredients described in the U.S. Dispensatory as being antiseptic, soothing and healing in their nature. They were not found in the other talcums examined.

(Signed) A. A. BRENEMAN, M.Sc.,
** Analytical and Consulting Chemist*
New York, Feb. 5, '10.

Note: Not only in Boric Acid, but in the use of two *other* ingredients, Colgate's excels in antiseptic and healing value.

One talcum is *not* as good as another. Colgate's is safest and best for you and your children.

Trial box sent for 4c.

Colgate & Co.
Dept. Y
55 John St.
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Perfect Comfort for Man and Horse

Whitman Saddle

Used by the best riders of all countries, invented thirty years ago and improved every year since; ideal for gentleman or lady rider and a scientific fit for the mount.

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The finest grades of Salt Water Products sold and delivered directly to the consumer, with all transportation charges prepaid. Send for price list.

CONSUMERS FISH CO.
67 Commercial St. Gloucester, Mass.

a whisper that he ends. Then, as a roar of laughter checks him, he stands triumphant, smiling benevolently, watching the effect that he has made.

His humor, which is always announced by the falsetto, is large and hearty, never ill-natured, never very subtle. It consists largely of dressing up familiar maxims in some quaint and arresting form of words. . . . . .

Those who only read Mr. Roosevelt's speeches can not understand their spell. "He says nothing which is not familiar," they complain. "What is the secret which compels audiences to listen to him and to come away loud in his praise?" The secret is personality, which really means vitality, abounding, overflowing life and vigor, setting in motion a current of energy which it is impossible to resist. Mr. Roosevelt is a hypnotist. He "puts the 'fluence" on every one who comes into touch with him. He makes an ordinary remark with such force of emphasis that you are carried away. "What a profound thought!" you murmur. "Why has that never occurred to me before?" Yet upon reflection you cannot for the life of you explain where the profundity came in.

This English writer remarks that the public speakers of his own country scarcely ever make a "downright statement." They would think it "indecorous." But to the Colonel the real pleasure of speaking is in the chance it gives him to relieve his mind.

At Cairo he was asked to leave out his reference to the murder of the Prime Minister. "No," he answered, "that is just what I want to say. If you do not care about it let us call the engagement off."

There spoke the essential Roosevelt, not the politician, but the preacher. His object in speaking is to do good. To give advice, to stiffen healthy instincts, to strengthen public opinion against meanness and cruelty, to induce every man and every woman to make the best of themselves—those are the essential Roosevelt aims. His style smacks more of the pulpit than the platform. . . . . "If I had been a Methodist," he once declared, "I should have applied for a license as a lay preacher." Since then he has obtained his license to preach—but from a greater body than the Methodist Conference. He is preacher-in-general to the whole civilized world.

SNUBBING THE KAISER

IT is not often that Emperor William allows himself to be snubbed, but, remarks *M. A. P.* (London), he did on one occasion last summer. The Kaiser was on board the *Hohenzollern*, which was entering a German port on the North Sea. The Imperial Yacht took a pilot, "and this authority posted himself at the wheel."

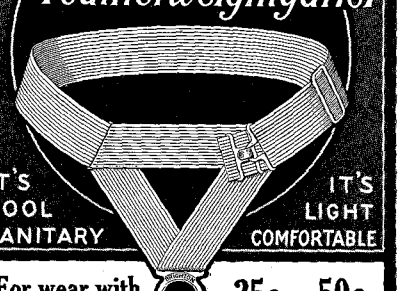
The Emperor, who regards himself as a perfect master of steering, stationed himself in the vicinity of the pilot, and suggested giving him a hand at the wheel.

The rough sea-dog, not recognizing the Emperor, turned round with a snarl. "Are you pilot, or am I?" he growled.

Amazed, Wilhelm II. retired crestfallen to his stateroom. But he thought better of it, and in a few minutes returned to the bridge, and in great humility laid a box of cigars beside the pilot, with the remark:

"Thou art the pilot!"

Brighton Featherweightgarter



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No metal in contact with the skin; no thick, clumsy buttons; **no pad** to heat the leg. Absolutely flat. Cool, light, sanitary—and **comfortable,** however put on the leg.

PIONEER SUSPENDER CO., Philadelphia

The Invisible Castor Without Wheels

(Noiseless)

Give easy gliding movement to all kinds of chairs and furniture—won't tear carpet or mar hardwood floors—slip easily over the edge of a rug.

Nickel Steel—guaranteed unbreakable. A few hammer taps adjust—no nails or screws needed. Fit over old castor holes on any furniture.

15c a Set of 4

Also with feltoid centre at 25c a set of 4

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TWO GLASSES IN ONE

A high and low power glass fitted equally for day or night use, and for discerning distant, diminutive objects, or for viewing large masses within easy range.

DA-NITE BINOCULARS

furnish ALL the service of several different glasses in ONE instrument,

The traveler, tourist, automobilist, sportsman, nature student and vacationist will find DA-NITE Binoculars far superior to all other glasses.

PRICE, $15.00, including leather carrying-case and cord for glass. A greatly increased service at a greatly reduced price; even ordinary binoculars cost much more. Send for Booklet F-I.

If your dealer does not have DA-NITE Binoculars, send direct to

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Expert Opinion.—"Yes," said young Mrs. Torkins, "I am sure our garden is going to be a success."

"So soon?"

"Yes, the chickens have tasted everything, and they are perfectly enthusiastic."—*Washington Star.*

The Salome Movement in Germany.—"The former head of the American nation, on a splendid charger, was presented to the Emperor. Then the maneuvers began."—(Roosevelt before the German troops.)—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Vain Mathematics.—THE ABSENT-MINDED PROFESSOR—"My tailor has put one button too many on my vest. I must cut it off. That's funny; now there's a buttonhole too many. What's the use of arithmetic?"—*Sourire.*

A Poet's Rank.—Richard Le Gallienne, the poet, was entertaining a group of magazine editors at luncheon in New York.

To a compliment upon his fame Mr. Le Gallienne said lightly:

"But what is poetical fame in this age of prose? Only yesterday a schoolboy came and asked me for my autograph. I assented willingly. And to-day at breakfast time, the boy again presented himself.

"'Will you give me your autograph, sir?' he said.

"'But,' said I, 'I gave you my autograph yesterday.'

"'I swopped that and a dollar,' he answered, 'for the autograph of Jim Jeffries.'"—*New York Tribune.*

Why Boys are Brave.—To his teacher's request that he give the class ideas on the subject of "Bravery," little Johnny delivered himself of the following:

"Some boys is brave because they always plays with little boys, and some boys is brave because their legs is too short to run away, but most boys is brave because somebody's lookin'."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Getting Posted.—"May I see my father's record?" asked the new student. "He was in the class of '77."

"Certainly, my boy. What for?"

"He told me when I left home not to disgrace him, sir, and I wish to see just how far I can go."—*Buffalo Express.*

It Wasn't.—The telephone call of a suite of apartments in a ladies' boarding-house is 190.

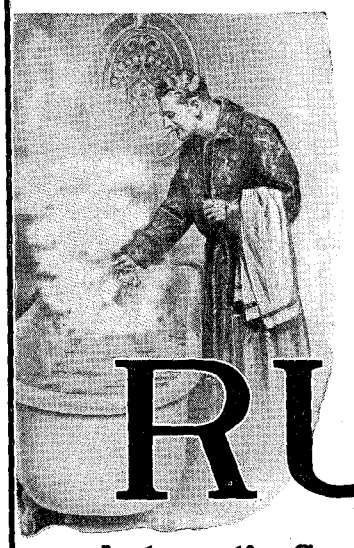
One young lady, a recent comer, answered the call, and was astonished to hear a man's voice inquire hurriedly, "Is this one nine o?"

When she could catch her breath, the lady, who was a very proper young lady indeed, replied, "I think not. Were we ever introduced?"—*Brooklyn Life.*

Considerate.—MAGISTRATE (to Prisoner)—"If you were there for no dishonest purposes why were you in your stockinged feet?"

PRISONER—"I 'eard there was *sickness* in the family."—*Punch.*

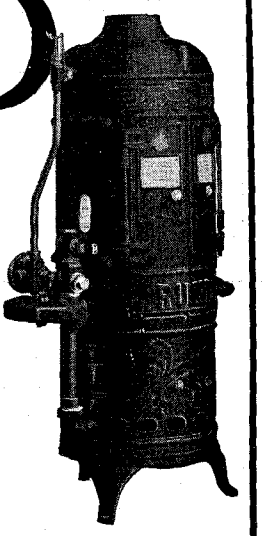
Unlimited Hot Water in the Home



Unlimited hot water—That means
Always hot—morning and night.
Always hot—no matter how long it runs or how many are using it.
Always hot—never lukewarm, never varying in temperature like the water in the kitchen boiler.
Every home can have this inexhaustible hot water supply by installing a

RUUD

Automatic Gas Water-Heater



and the wonderful part of it all is that it is absolutely automatic and takes care of itself.

Opening any hot water faucet lights the gas in the "Ruud" and heats the water passing through the copper coils.

When the temperature of the water reaches a certain point (this point can be regulated to suit yourself) a thermostat attachment turns off the gas so that no more gas is burned than is needed to keep the water at an even temperature.

If your kitchen boiler does not furnish enough hot water, a "Ruud" can be used to furnish the additional amount needed and as long as the water in the boiler is hot, the "Ruud" will not come into action—just the moment, however, that your regular hot water supply begins to cool, the thermostat switches in the "Ruud", and the hot water runs on uninterrupted.

If you are building a home, or own a home, write for the "Ruud" Book which tells how the "Ruud" is connected to the regular gas and water pipes in your cellar—how it works—how much it costs to operate and full particulars.

The "Ruud" Book sent free upon request.

Standard Dwelling Size $100

Pacific Coast and Canada $115

RUUD MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. H, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Branches and Salesrooms in 25 principal Cities
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COLT NEW 22 CALIBRE REVOLVER

LEARN TO SHOOT

Target practice with a fine revolver is a fascinating sport—*knowing how to shoot* gives confidence in an emergency and prevents accidents through careless handling of fire arms.

There is no better place to learn and enjoy this pastime than in camp or on outing trips.

There is *now* an ideal arm for this purpose—
The *new .22 calibre.*

COLT POLICE-POSITIVE TARGET REVOLVER

A high-grade, reliable and accurate revolver of medium weight (22 ounces), with the perfect COLT grip, and smooth, easy trigger pull. Adapted for inexpensive .22 calibre cartridges which have but slight recoil, and may be readily obtained at any gun store.

Equipped with target sights, and the COLT POSITIVE LOCK that prevents accidental discharge.

New Catalog and special folder No. 26 give full details; mailed free on request.

SEE ONE OF THESE NEW COLTS AT YOUR DEALER'S; take one on your outing.

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO.
HARTFORD, CONN.

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ELECTRIC GARDEN HOSE

appeals to the home owner who will give a moment's thought to the principles of hose construction.

It is made of alternating tubes of **pure rubber** and **braided** seine twine, vulcanized by tremendous pressure into a unified fabric.

There's no other hose like Electric—can be no other. It is safeguarded by U. S. patent laws.

It's substantial, efficient, durable. Costs but little more than ordinary hose—lasts three times as long.

Electric is the hose **you** should have on your place.

ELECTRIC HOSE & RUBBER CO.
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Send for our "Garden and Lawn Cyclopedia"—a booklet of great value to every home owner. Address Dept. E.

PRINT Your Own Cards, circulars, book, newspaper. Press $5. Larger $18. Rotary $60. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, TYPE, paper, &c
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Testimonials from Customers: A merchant writes: "*I never saw a printing press in my life before, but printed good circular first day.*" A pastor writes: "*It helps my church work.*" Young man says: "*I made $12 evenings in one week.*" YOU can do as well, or better.

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The payment of interest on our Secured Certificates is provided for by attached coupons which may be clipped monthly, quarterly or semi-annually. These Certificates earn 6% and are secured by First Mortgages on Real Estate as well as by the Capital and Surplus of this Company.

Write for Booklet F.

Capital and Surplus $400,000.00

SALT LAKE SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
F. E. McGURRIN *PRES.* EST. 1886

The Astronomer's Waterloo

He can rout the sun Arcturus,
  He can map Orion's bands;
He can lure us and assure us,
  For we know he understands.
Scarcely anything to speak of
  'Scapes his trusty spectroscope;
But a hairy, scary streak of
  Gas defies his deepest dope.
A comet always gets him,
Always frets him and upsets him;
  For he can't make head or tail of it at all.

He can figure mass and motion,
  And can plumb the depths of space;
He can sail the cosmic ocean
  In the ships upon its face.
Tho a thousand light-years from it
  He can analyze a star;
But the coming of a comet
  Gives his intellect a jar.
A comet gets him hazy,
More than mazy, nearly crazy;
  For he can't make head or tail of it at all.

As a seed of the pomegranate,
  As a grain of golden sand,
He can weigh the winging planet
  In the hollow of his hand,
He can heft the bulk of Venus,
  And can tell you to a pound
How the difference between us—
  Earth and Venus—may be found.
But a comet has him guessing.
Effervescing, and confessing
  That he can't make head or tail of it at all.
—*Chicago Tribune.*

No Resting-Place.—*Harper's Round Table* professes to have found in some cook-book a recipe, at the end of which, after directions for compounding and baking, the reader is bidden to "sit on the front of the stove, and stir constantly." The final clause, if not tautological, is at least unnecessary.—*Christian Register.*

What the Waiter Says.—The waiter who bawls out his order to the cook in the kitchen may soon be as extinct as the dodo; but his cries should live forever.

"Mutton broth in a hurry," says a customer. "Baa-baa in the rain! Make him run!" shouts the waiter.

"Beefsteak and onions," says a customer. "John Bull! Make him a ginny!" shouts the waiter.

"Where's my baked potato?" asks a customer. "Mrs. Murphy in a sealskin coat!" shouts the waiter.

"Two fried eggs. Don't fry 'em too hard," says a customer. "Adam and Eve in the Garden! Leave their eyes open!" shouts the waiter.

"Poached eggs on toast," says a customer. "Bride and groom on a raft in the middle of the ocean!" shouts the waiter.

"Chicken croquettes," says a customer. "Fowl ball!" shouts the waiter.

"Hash," says a customer. "Gentleman wants to take a chance!" shouts the waiter. "I'll have hash, too," says the next customer. "Another sport!" shouts the waiter.

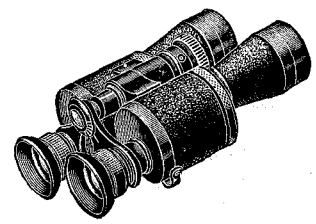
"Glass of milk," says a customer. "Let it rain!" shouts the waiter.

"Frankfurters and sauerkraut, good and hot," says a customer. "Fido, Shep and a bale of hay!" shouts the waiter; "and let 'em sizzle!"—*New York Evening Sun.*

Before You Look

at any field glass write for Booklet No. 23 describing the line of

ATCO Binoculars



PERPLEX

The Masterpiece of Optical Mechanism, enables you to see farther, see clearer and see more of an object than any glass of equal price.

Three other splendid glasses, Simplex, Duplex and Autocrat, $15.00 up.

Every ATCO Binocular is guaranteed. "Satisfaction, New Glass or Money Back."

If no local dealer can show them, order direct.

AMERICAN THERMO-WARE CO.
23 Warren Street **New York**

Protection Against Moths

This beautiful Piedmont Chifforobe has the best features of a Chiffonier and Wardrobe. Is built of red Cedar, the only absolutely MOTH-PROOF wood. Has air-tight doors. Is guaranteed moth, dust and damp proof. No camphor required. Eliminates cold storage expenses on furs, woolens, etc.

Comes in hand-rubbed piano polish or dull finish. Buying DIRECT from our factory saves middleman's profit. We prepay freight east of Mississippi River. Sent on 15 Days' Trial. Return at our expense if not pleased. Write for catalog of many designs of Chifforobes, Highboys, Chests, etc.

PIEDMONT RED CEDAR CHEST CO., Dept. 33, Statesville, N. C.

Authorities on Hygiene agree that

Sani-Tissue

is the best toilet-tissue made. Composed of soft vegetable fibres, processed with soothing Canada balsam. Sealed in parchment—dust-proof.

Send us your Dealer's name, and we'll mail you a Free Packet

10c. per package East, and 15c. West of Mississippi River.

Scott Paper Co. **665 Glenwood Ave. Philadelphia**

Wm. J. Bryan, Orator

truly says:

"The age of oratory has not passed; nor will it pass. As long as there are human rights to be defended; as long as there are great interests to be guarded; as long as the welfare of nations is a matter for discussion; so long will public speaking have its place."

We have recently published Mr. Bryan's best speeches—including his orations on a vast range of subjects, as well as his (better known) political speeches—in two neat cloth volumes. These can be obtained from your Book-dealer at $1 a volume; or the 2 volumes will be sent postpaid by us on receipt of price and 15c additional for postage.

"Not a few judges pronounce Mr. Bryan the greatest living orator in the English language." *Toronto Globe.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY **New York and London**

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Shipped Anywhere—Freight Paid

You can have one of our beautiful Cornell Portable Cottages shipped anywhere in this country and erected in some charming locality. You can be independent of hotels and boarding houses with their noise, discomforts and confusion, and have a real vacation in Your Own Summer Home.

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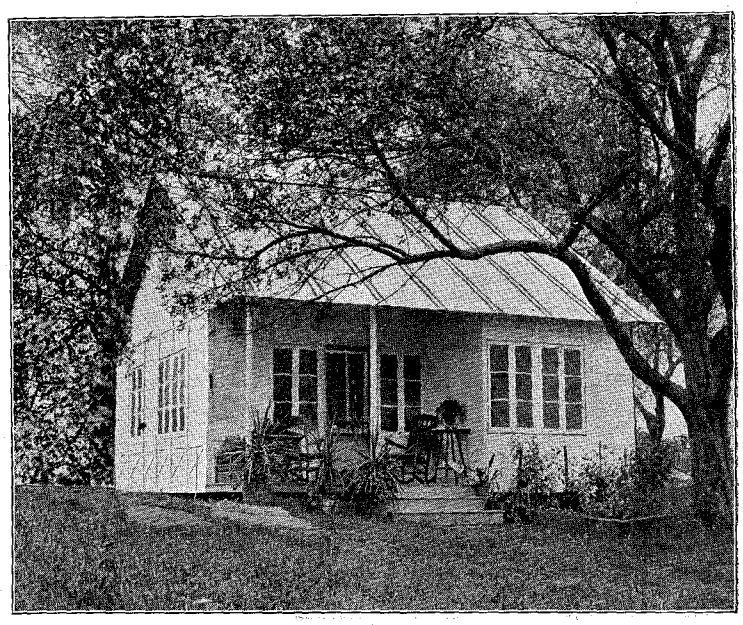
are built in many styles and sizes, in complete sections convenient for shipping and assembling. Built of first-class materials by skilled workmen, erected and handsomely painted at our factory, they are complete even to the most minute detail. Anyone can quickly and easily assemble them simply by bolting the sections together; everything is numbered, everything fits—no skilled help required. Our houses withstand the severest storms and last for years, durability with scientific construction being qualities that have made our buildings the most satisfactory portable houses built. Their low price puts them within everyone's reach; remember, we pay the freight. Hundreds of delighted owners will enjoy a real summer outing in Cornell Portable Cottages, why not you? Our catalog is very interesting and is mailed on request.



We make portable houses of all kinds; Cottages, Garages, Children's Playhouses, Stores, Churches, etc.

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Two Factors
A Sound Investment
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GOLD BONDS AT A PRICE THAT WILL NET **Better Than 6%**

Los Angeles Inner Harbor
Pacific Wharf & Storage Co.

The property of the PACIFIC WHARF AND STORAGE COMPANY lies on the east side of inner harbor of Los Angeles opposite to and within 1000 ft. of slip (THE LARGEST ON PACIFIC COAST), which has been completed by Southern Pacific R. R. Co. The company's holdings embrace 80 acres, enclosed by GRANITE BREAKWATER, constructed under supervision of UNITED STATES ENGINEERING OFFICE. The completion of PANAMA CANAL, bringing Los Angeles within two weeks water communication with New York, and delivery of OWENS RIVER WATER to Los Angeles means the great development and utilization of natural resources of GREAT SOUTH-WEST. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS ALREADY EXPENDED $4,000,000 at Los Angeles Harbor. THE WAR DEPARTMENT has already purchased site and will build fortifications at a cost of about $3,500,000, which overlooks property of this company, and Los Angeles is to spend $3,500,000 for harbor improvements. THIS SHOWS WHAT THE COMMERCE OF LOS ANGELES HARBOR WILL BE.

THIS BOND ISSUE offers conservative investors who wish to make their money "THE MOST MONEY" the most secure, the cheapest and BEST PAYING bond ever issued for harbor property development. DENOMINATION $1000. INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY either at NEW YORK or LOS ANGELES. WRITE TODAY FOR MAPS, BOOKLET AND FACTS, also about interest guarantee.

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Capital $250,000 Surplus $200,000
Total Resources $2,000,000

Teddy Boy Blue

AFTER EUGENE FIELD

The little Joe Cannon is covered with dust;
But sturdy and stanch he stands.
The G. O. P. elephant, red with rust,
Is battered with ruthless hands.
Time was when the little "czar" Cannon could do,
And the elephant passing fair,
And that was the time that Teddy knew
He could leave them safely there.

"Now you be good till I come," he said,
"And, 'Billy,' don't make any noise,"
And sailing away to the jungle bed
He dreamed of his nice little toys—
And as he was dreaming a horrid song
Awakened our Teddy Boy Blue—
Oh, the year was strenuous, the year was long,
For the little toy friends so true!

And longing for Teddy they anxiously stand,
Each in his trembling place,
Awaiting the club of his strong right hand,
The vicious smile of his face—
And they wonder as waiting the long days through
In the dust of their turmoil and care,
What in the world will their Teddy do
With his toys once so nice and so fair?

—*Life.*

A Match.—BELLE—"But do you think you and he are suited to each other?"

NELL—"Oh, perfectly! Our tastes are quite similar. I don't care very much for him, and he doesn't care very much for me."

—*Figaro.*

Merrie England's Favorite Pipe

England, you know, is a pipe-smoking country. Every Englishman loves his pipe. He has inherited the idea—and proved it by his own experience—that a cheaply made pipe can't deliver a real, good old-fashioned smoke. And so most Englishmen smoke—and have smoked for years—the

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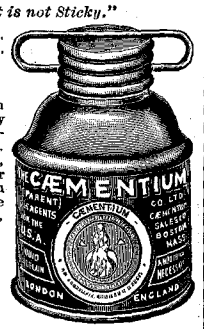

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

June 3.—Juan Vincente Gomez is inaugurated President of Venezuela.

Peru and Ecuador agree to withdraw troops from the frontiers and to accept the mediation of Brazil, Argentina, and the United States.

June 5.—Over two hundred Jewish families are expelled from Kief.

June 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt lunch with King George and Queen Mary.

Five aeronauts in France race from Angers to Saumur, thirty-one miles, in aeroplanes.

June 7.—A severe earthquake followed by a tornado causes much damage in southern Italy.

Mr. Roosevelt delivers the Romanes lecture at Oxford and receives the degree of Doctor of Civil Law.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, educator and writer, dies in Toronto, Canada.

June 9.—Sir George Newnes, founder of *The Westminster Gazette* and *The Strand Magazine*, dies in London.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

June 3.—The Administration Railroad Bill is passed by the Senate by a vote of 50 to 12.

June 4.—The Sundry Civil Appropriations Bill, involving $110,000,000, is passed by the House.

June 6.—Western railroad officials, in conference with President Taft, agree to suspend all increase of rates until the pending Railroad Bill goes into effect; the President agrees to withdraw the injunction proceedings.

June 7.—Eastern railroads represented by Presidents McCrea, Brown, and Finley, agree at a White House conference to suspend projected increases in rates until the Railroad Bill becomes effective.

Formal charges against Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, are brought before the Senate by Senator Cullom.

June 9.—The House passes the Postal Savings Bill.

GENERAL

June 3.—President Taft speaks at the graduation exercises of Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio.

June 4.—In an address at Jackson, Mich., President Taft declares Socialism to be a coming American problem.

June 5.—Representative John Dalzell, of Pittsburg, is renominated by the Republicans of his district by a narrow margin; his opponent charges fraud.

William Sidney Porter, "O. Henry," the short story writer, dies in New York.

Stephen Van Rensselaer Ford, author, composer, and critic, dies in New York.

June 6.—The Illinois Central Railroad sues four former officers, alleging frauds involving $2,000,000.

June 9.—Princeton University accepts the recently renewed offer of W. C. Procter, of Cincinnati, of $500,000 for a graduate college. The alumni are to raise an equal amount.

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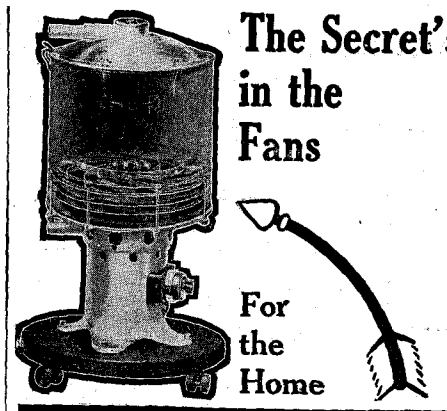

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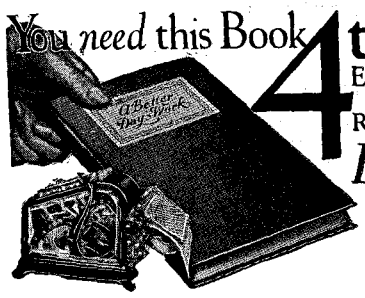

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *Inquirers desiring prompt answers will be accommodated on prepaying postage.*

"A Reader," Hoboken, N. J.—"Kindly state the difference in meaning between a factory and a mill. Are the words synonymous, or is there a difference in their meaning? Is a mill larger than a factory, and are both equipped with machinery?"

While in many senses these two terms appear to be closely allied, there are some distinctions to be noted, chief among which is the fact that "factory" is broader in its application and meaning. Originally the word "mill" was specifically applied to a machine or apparatus for grinding and cutting, or a building fitted with this particular kind of machinery, the meanings synonymous with "factory" being of later usage, and even now the word is generally combined with a defining term, such as "cotton-mill," "paper-mill," etc. A factory, on the other hand, is defined as "an establishment appropriated to the manufacture of something, including the buildings and machinery necessary to such manufacture." In legal definitions of the term there is a tendency toward a still wider application, to include "any place where two or more persons are engaged in working for hire or reward in any handicraft."

"J. S. N.," Denver, Colo.—"Kindly illustrate the proper use of 'shall' and 'will.'"

This perplexing point in grammar is made quite clear in Fernald's "Working Grammar of the English Language," as follows: "We have two parallel sets of futures, in which *shall* and *will* change about accordingly to the persons referred to, *viz.*: 1. The Declarative Future, expressing simple future fact; 2. The Purposive Future, expressing intention, obligation, command, or necessity. Thus:

Declarative Future	Purposive Future
I shall	I will
he will	he shall
we shall	we will
you will	you shall
they will	they shall

A careful and conscientious study of this table will fix in mind the distinctions between these two auxiliaries.

"H. C. M.," Berkeley, Cal.—"Will you please give the meanings of such words as 'panatela,' 'concha,' etc., as applied to cigars?"

These are Spanish words used to designate the size and shape of cigars. The panetela (correctly spelled with an *e* preceding the *l*) is long and thin, cylindrical in shape, but closed at one end. The concha is a small sized cigar, tapering at both ends. These words are not the names of the cigars but are merely descriptive.

"E. G. B. H.," New York, N. Y.—The expression, "For pity's sake!" is an exclamatory phrase of entreaty or appeal, and is analogous to such expressions as "For goodness' sake!" or "For mercy's sake!" Instances may be found of their use by Shakespeare, Swift, Thackeray, and other literary authorities.

"J. A. P.," Honey Grove, Tex.—"In addressing an envelop to John Jones, Jr., should 'Jr.' be separated from the name by a comma?"

The rule which covers this point is given as follows by Quackenbos's "Rhetoric": "When a title [or designation], either abbreviated or written in full, is annexed to a proper name, it must be set off by a comma."

The Change and the Rest.—MISS CHAPEL—"Where did you go over the week end?"

MR. YORK—"I went to Atlantic City for change and rest."

SHE—"How was it?"

HE—"The waiters got the change and the hotel the rest."—*Yale Record.*

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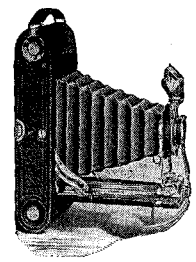

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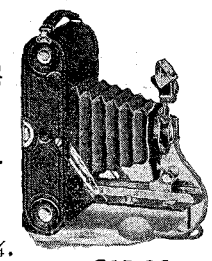

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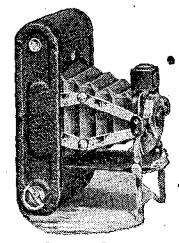

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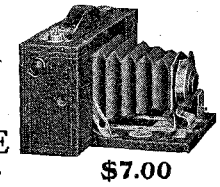

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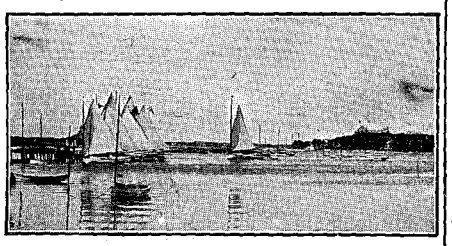

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